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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1718



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ALBANIA

REVIEWS OF HOXHA'S 'REFLECTIONS ON CHINA' IN TIRANA PRESS

[Editorial Report] An Albanian Telegraph Agency [ATA] editorial published on 10 June 1979 in the Tirana organ of the Albanian Workers Party, ZERI I POPULLIT, announced that the first volume of AWP first secretary Enver Hoxha's work "Shenime per Knien" [Reflections on China] has been published and is in circulation." "The first volume and the one following it contain excerpts from the Political Diary of Enver Hoxha. They were published for the first time and disseminated in the party in January 1978. The first volume which is now available to the general public covers the period from 1962 to 1972."

On 28 July, ZERI I POPULLIT reported that the book has been published in English and French and will soon be published in other languages. From 23 June to 26 July, ATA broadcast a series of extracts from the Hoxha book. [These extracts have been published in two volumes by the Joint Publications Research Service: East Europe Reports--Political, Sociological and Military Affairs, No 1701, JPRS 73890 of 24 July 1979 and No 1707, JPRS 74000 of 13 August 1979.]

The Tirana press contained numerous articles reviewing the Hoxha book. The following is a listing of some of these reviews and comments which appeared during July and August:

In July, there were editorials hailing the publication of the book, in ZERI I POPULLIT (1 July); in BASHKIMI (3 July), the central organ of the Albanian Democratic Front; in MESUESI (4 July), the organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; in PUNA (3 July), the organ of the General Council of the Albanian Union of Physical Culture and Sports; there was a review of Hoxha's book by Napoleon Roshi, in BASHKIMI of 15 July, entitled "A Sharp, Farseeing Analysis of the Alliance of China with Imperialism and the Reactionaries" and a review by Ajet Simixhiu, in ZERI I POPULLIT of 15 July, "A Brilliant Contribution to the Exposing of the Chinese Course of Alliance with American Imperialism."

Also, BASHKIMI of 18 July published excerpts from foreign comment on the book, featuring statements from Agence France Presse, the Austrian news agency, the Turkish news agency "Anadolli," the Greek papers AKROPOLIS and TO VIMA, and the Swiss paper NEUE SCHWEIZER ZEITUNG as well as comments from ROTER MORGEN, the central organ of the Marxist Leninist Communist Party of Germany.

Other articles on Hoxha's book published during July included: a review by Shaban Murati, in PUNA of 20 July, "A Brilliant Contribution in Exposing the Hostile Intentions of the Chinese Revisionists Toward the Marxist-Leninist Movement"; an article by Resul Galanxhi, published in BASHKIMI of 21 July 1979, "The Hostile Attitude of the Chinese Leaders Toward the Albanian Workers Party and Socialist Albania"; a review by Omer Hashorva, in BASHKIMI of 25 July, "A Brilliant Contribution to the Defense of Marxism-Leninism and the Exposing of Modern Revisionism"; an article by Prof. Bujar Hoxha, in ZERI I POPULLIT of 25 July, "The Truth about the 'Cultural Revolution' in China"; a review by Harilla Kekezi in MESUESI of 25 July, "From Anarchy and Xenophobia to the Policy of the 'Great Opening Up.'"

There were fewer reviews of the Hoxha book during the month of August. They included: the review by Riza Lika, in PUNA of 3 August, "The Attitude of the Chinese Leaders Toward Khrushchevite and Titoist Revisionism--An Opportunistic and Anti-Marxist Attitude"; the review by Piro Biti, in ZERI I POPULLIT of 6 August, "The Chinese Revisionist Leadership--Enemies of the Marxist-Leninist Movement"; the review by Alfred Papuciu, in PUNA of 10 August, "The Albanian Workers Party Has Maintained a Principled Marxist-Leninist Attitude in Relations with China"; and the review by Prof. Ndreçi Plasari, in ZERI I POPULLIT of 12 August, "The Principled Marxist-Leninist Attitude of the Albanian Workers Party Toward the Communist Party of China," as well as excerpts from foreign comment on the book (in ZERI I POPULLIT of 3, 15 and 30 August) and the announcement, in ZERI I POPULLIT of 26 August, that the book has been published in English and French under the auspices of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada and the "Norman Bethune" Institute in Canada.

CSO: 2100

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WESTERN RESEARCH ON GDR SCORED AS FALSE, BANKRUPT

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 129, 22 Aug 79 pp 1-2

[Report from Berlin: "East Berlin Declares Research on GDR 'Bankrupt'"]

[Text] A political and scientific debate has raged for some time in the FRG about the objectives and results of research on the GDR, which has now also been entered by IPW (the East Berlin Institute for International Politics and Economics). In its in-house paper IPW-BERICHTE [No 8, Aug 1979] it declared that all efforts in this field were "bankrupt." The development of research on the GDR was the history of a "permanent bankruptcy," and the only reason why that kind of research had not been liquidated was that political wishful thinking had gone a long way there toward programming the target and result. "Especially for people greatly interested in making a name for themselves," according to the Institute, research on the GDR offered "broad opportunities for being active." There hardly was any scientifically sound and objective criticism of the subject matter itself; the debate among "schools" could not substitute for it. Anyone who had something to utter against the GDR, if possible in a pseudoscientific idiom, would become a crown witness in any of the numerous inquiries by the opposition in parliament and served similarly oriented journalistic organs or radio stations as "an informant or activist." The topics discussed by those doing research on the GDR and the opinions disseminated about it often reminded of the "debate among scholastics on how many angels were likely to find room on the point of a pin." The East Berlin Institute thought it was "scientifically foolish and politically inadequate" for certain schools doing research on the GDR to see their objective in trying to find out how thumbscrews could be put on the GDR by exploiting topical political configurations. Not more meaningful were the designs by some others of advocating some sort of "developmental aid" for the GDR in order thereby to "tie it down" and let internal differences ripen.

Anti-GDR, Anti-Detente Propaganda Alleged

Dresden SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Dr Horst Schneider: "Fiasco Without End for the Prophets of GDR Death Throes--30 Years of Constant Defeat for 'GDRologists'"]

[Text] I have before me the book by the British journalist John Steele, "Inside East Germany." The author, a correspondent for THE GUARDIAN, seeks to provide his readers with a picture of the GDR from the bourgeois point of view. There is much one could object to in that book--its tendentious selection of many facts, the distorted anticommunist valuation of many processes--but about one thing Steele is certain: the GDR's existence is irrevocable. And that precisely is what distinguishes him and many other GDR correspondents in England, France and the United States from the professional "GDRologists" in the FRG. That army of FRG ideologists that for 30 years now has been dealing with GDR politics and history serves one mission above all: it has to "prove" that socialism on German soil has no "survivability."

Prophecies and Rollback Policy

In 1950 the "GDRologists" had prophesied: "The death throes of the Zone have started. Soon, death will occur." How death was supposed to occur was preprogrammed by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in his book titled "War or Peace." Within the scope of the rollback policy, the FRG was meant to assume a strategic outpost from where the "Soviet communist military and political positions" in the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and other socialist countries were to be undermined.

The "GDRologists" counted as much on the difficult economic starting positions of the GDR as on the lasting effect of the anticommunist poison squirted for decades. They were not choosy in the choice of their means. Though many of them wear the toga of "defenders of the Christian West" and, at least during their Sunday sermons, learn of the precept of not bearing false witness against anyone, they are slandering the GDR as a "totalitarian regime," as an "alien body on German soil," and by other anticommunist cliches. Unconscionably, the "GDRologists" take a war against their "sisters and brothers" for granted.

Propaganda Even for War

As one of the numerous examples let us recall the article by Robert Ingrim, Konrad Adenauer's favorite journalist, in KOELNER RUNDSCHAU of 10 July 1961: The West should have to use "all means of cold war, nerve war and hot war. That would include not only conventional armed forces and arms but also subversion, inciting internal resistance, underground work, undermining authority, sabotage, interference with transportation and the economy, disobedience, riots, revolution." (When Ingrim referred to the "revolution," he, like Hitler, meant of course the counterrevolution).

Nothing became of the less than pious wishes of people like Ingram. The "GDRologists" had to take cognizance of facts they had wanted to prevent with all their strength. That includes the stability of the GDR, its international authority, its integration in the socialist community of states. The "GDRologists" had to modify themes and titles of their books and adapt their tactics and language. While in the 1950's they wrote about the GDR as a "power without a mandate" (Richet) and as "Moscow's western province" (Ruehmland), the last book of a "GDRologists" who became prominent in recent years is entitled "The GDR Between East and West" (P. Ch. Ludz). Nothing has changed in these people indeed in terms of their remoteness from reality.

Tactics Changed, the Goal Remains the Same

The ministers of public worship and education in the FRG who, late in 1978, and based on the opinion of the "GDRologists," advocated keeping "the German question open," recommended among other things to take into consideration "the grown self-assurance of the GDR citizens." Their resolution shows that the language and tactics have been modified and the deadlines have been extended for "solving the German question," to be sure, but the objectives have not changed. The "GDRologists" and their imperialist bosses still cannot make a secret of their hatred for the GDR today. How else should one, for example, understand the thesis in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE that the "elimination of socialist society in the GDR has been postponed, to be sure, yet not been suspended." An attitude like that, no matter what the "GDRologists" mean by it, also does harm, very definitely so, to the interests of the FRG citizens, who need detente and peaceful cooperation as all other nations.

False Prophets Going for Broke

As in the last 30 years, the "GDRologists" are going to continue during the next few weeks their anti-detente and hostile activities with special zeal. But they do not control the fate of socialism in the GDR. In the future too those false prophets, who claim to be dealing "scientifically" with the GDR as "GDRologists," will suffer one fiasco after the other.

5885

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WEST GERMAN ANALYSIS: GDR-VATICAN RELATIONS

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 12 No 7, Jul 79 signed to press
22 Jun 79 pp 742-747

[Article by Klemens Richter: "The Vatican's Soviet Bloc Policy and the GDR--
New Policy Lines After the Papal Visit to Poland?" A translation of the East
Berlin BEGEGNUNG article referred to below in footnotes 14, 15, and 24
appears in JPRS 73679, 13 Jun 79, No 1690 of this series, pp 71-77]

[Text] The visit (2 to 10 June 1979) of the Wojtyla pope from Poland to his
homeland that he had left only after he was elected Bishop of Rome on 16
October 1978 ended without there having occurred any incidents. However, it
is possible that in the near future this first visit of a pope to a communist
country will be considered to have been the most important event for the com-
munist states in the 1970's. All observers are agreed that the prestige of
the Polish Church, which is powerful in any case, and of the Catholic Church
in the other Eastern Bloc countries was given a tremendous boost which was
"further increased by the capability--demonstrated in the organization of
mass events--of discharging public responsibilities." The intent of the
constitution notwithstanding, the party "appears less than ever to be the
dominant force of the nation...the people's attitude during the papal visit
clearly showed that the party has lost the competition for the soul of the
nation, especially the soul of the young people. Actually, the only thing
left to the party is to manage the utilization of the results it achieved in
its economic policy--a sad lot for a communist party and in terms of its
self-image, an impossible state of affairs."¹

Even if one considers such a statement to be an exaggeration, one must con-
cede that if the social mobilization of the masses by the Church continues,
the Polish United Workers Party will have to make concessions to the Church
and the people, since otherwise the letdown after the pope-induced euphoria
could turn the polarization into dangerous tension. In fact, one may ask
what will become of an Eastern Bloc state "that expects the cooperation with
the Church to 'strengthen its security and international position' (party
leader Gierek)? For Polish socialism, things have come to a fine pass when
a pope--applauded by thousands of workers of the Nowa Huta Lenin Combine--can

claim the 'dignity of human labor' to be a Christian category and when he is praised by the head of state for saying this."²

To be sure, what appears to be a matter of course for the other socialist states--namely that the regime needs Catholicism as a stabilizing force--does not apply to the Poland of Gomulka and Gierek. In no other country are over 90 percent of the population baptized, with 80 percent attending church on a regular basis; nowhere else in the Eastern Bloc are the Church and the nation (Polish, a synonym for Catholic) so closely linked. But what will happen, "if Catholicism as a stabilizing factor can be won over only at the price of intra-party conflicts or even a leadership crisis? Or if the Vatican's diplomacy succeeds in attaining--via Poland--a breakthrough jeopardizing the entire system of state atheism--e.g. in the direction taken by the Italian Communists?"³

The way the press handled the papal visit to Poland clearly conveys the embarrassment that the functionaries responsible for church policy experience vis-a-vis a pope from a people's republic. In Romania and Bulgaria, the information media practically ignored the event, which is understandable in view of the fact that these two states are predominantly orthodox. The Hungarian press published formal reports. In the CSSR, the only more or less complete coverage was that provided by the organ of the Christian satellite party LIDOVA DEMOCRACIE. While in Catholic Croatia the press was practically silent on the visit, coverage in the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, which is Catholic as well, was relatively complete. Albania regarded the event as the result of the genuflection by Khrushchev and his revisionists before the Vatican. Like Hungary, the SED press exercised reserve. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND--in a scant 40 lines on p. 13--mentioned merely the meetings with Edward Gierek and the chairman of the State Council, Henryk Jablonski, and the wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.⁴ Not a word about the fact that the pope is a Pole and that he had been Cardinal in Crakow. Another issue mentioned--in 22 lines--the pontifical mass and the sermon in Auschwitz.⁵ And toward the end of the visit, a report of 32 lines merely stated that Jablonski had emphasized that the Polish nation on its part was "contributing to increased security through the country's just social order, the people's patriotic unity, the growing and modern economic potential, and a stable alliance."⁶

Much more extensive coverage was provided by the papers of the GDR-CDU that were represented in Poland by special correspondents. Whereas initially they presented only comments by Polish observers--probably a precautionary measure vis-a-vis the GDR's official line--the NEUE ZEIT of 2, 5, 6, and 11 June published reasonably detailed accounts that also conveyed the joy of the faithful.⁸ But even these accounts again and again expressed the hope that the visit "may further the cause of peace, coexistence and cooperation among the nations."

It goes without saying that from the GDR press accounts one cannot draw any conclusions as to the GDR's stand on the Vatican's present Soviet Bloc

policy. Only in one instance did the meeting of the bishops from East and West, that was occasioned by the papal visit to Poland, produce a nervous reaction on the part of the GDR: State agencies inquired of the East Berlin Cardinal Bengsch why he had not participated in the pontifical mass in Auschwitz. All in all, however, the papal week in Poland was probably quite disturbing to the functionaries: In the streets banners proclaiming Jesus Christ the supreme goal of life; saints' images in the windows; Vatican flags side by side with flags of the People's Republic; gigantic images of the Holy Virgin.

In the capitals of Eastern Europe, the puzzlement over the Vatican's future Eastern Bloc policy had set in with the election of a Pole to the Holy See. Thus the congratulatory messages from the communist heads of state and party leaders were couched in general terms and focused on the aspect of world peace. The telegram which Erich Honecker sent John Paul II directly after the election stated: "I am certain that your work will contribute to the consolidation of peace and international detente and thus will further the peaceful, trustful cooperation among states and peoples."⁹ Brezhnev expressed the hope that the pope would be able to do "fruitful work in the interest of international detente, friendship and peace among the nations."¹⁰ An official line obligatory for Eastern Europe was established at the end of October, when the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA--reprinted without commentary in all Eastern Bloc capitols--stated: "The very fact that a Polish Cardinal has ascended to the Holy See proves that the myth of the 'silent church' in the socialist countries, which was started by Pius XII, is absurd...the first statements by John Paul II show that he intends to act in the spirit of the Second Vatican Council, a spirit which opens up possibilities in regard to a normalization of relations between Church and state in the socialist countries."¹¹

Shortly after his election, the pope from Poland indicated "that in regard to the basic conception he intends to continue the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy, which was formulated by John XXIII and further developed by Paul VI: In view of his own 'front-line service' and of certain changes resulting from the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] process, this not only does not rule out shifts of emphasis, but even makes such shifts appear inevitable...it appears that the communist rulers, too, consider his worldwide campaign for human rights, which springs from the universal perspective of faith, to be truly objective, not one-sided; consequently, they do not regard it as provocative. At any given time, the pope articulated the actual situation without beating about the bush."¹² Thus the architect of the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy, the Vatican's foreign minister, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, was appointed Cardinal State Secretary, the highest office of the Roman Curia. Acting with unusual dispatch, the pope also met with leading representatives of the governments of the socialist camp. The GDR took special notice of the fact that its foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, was received in private audience as early as 28 October. It was emphasized "that this was the first official visit of a GDR government representative to the Holy See."¹³ Of great importance in terms of church policy was also

the meeting between the pope and the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, on 24 January 1979; this talk attracted attention on account of the fact that it took 2 hours and that it was conducted in private and in Russian, which language the pope speaks fluently. The Soviet leadership, which spoke of the "very positive atmosphere" and "cordialness" of the discussion, was obviously interested in finding out about potential shifts of emphasis in the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy. The official discussion topics mentioned included "peace, peaceful coexistence and international cooperation," but also "problems concerning the Catholic Church in the USSR."

It is against this background that one must view the meeting between the GDR state secretary for church affairs, Hans Seigewasser, with Cardinal Alfred Bengsch on 13 February 1979. The official press communiques stated: "Referring to the latest papal statements, Cardinal Bengsch pointed out that the Church intended to serve the cause of peace by promoting the values and principles that are conducive to rapprochement and peace among the nations and which form the basis of the international commonweal." And further: "The partners state that since the establishment of the GDR, the contacts between the state secretary for church affairs and the representatives and agents of the Catholic Church have contributed to a frank exchange of views, mutual understanding, and positive settlements of technical problems."¹⁴ The statements indicate that both sides were motivated by the desire--in the face of the new pontificate--to work out a tolerable compromise, a desire which in GDR church policy had already become apparent in the talk between Honecker and the leadership of the Protestant Church League on 6 March 1978. That this cannot be accomplished without conflicts is indicated by the cautious comment of a GDR-CDU politician, Hubertus Guske, editor in chief of the CDU-supported BEGEGNUNG, a "Journal for Catholics in Church and Society" (thus the subtitle since 1979, previously "Journal for Progressive Catholics"): "Although the first years after the establishment of the GDR were marked by instances of unproductive confrontation, both sides persisted in the attempt to establish at least a minimum consensus in regard to basic problems of coexistence." And in regard to the contacts with Rome, the same article states: "Although no diplomatic relations exist between our state and the Vatican, the mutual contacts have been extended in the interest of all concerned." This development is considered necessary, because "proceeding on their own, neither Catholics nor Communists can realize the international commonweal."¹⁵

It is safe to assume that it is precisely this conclusion that both the communist politicians in charge of church affairs and the Vatican's experts responsible for Eastern Bloc diplomacy arrived at after the papal visit. The objective of this Eastern Bloc policy has probably remained the same. As early as 1974, Casaroli stated in an interview: "Millions of faithful live under a communist regime. The Holy See cannot ignore them and simply proceed to the order of the day; it cannot relinquish its responsibility--a responsibility resting with the Holy See by virtue of divine right--to the respective local hierarchy; it cannot restrict itself to praying for these millions or simply expressing its regrets and protesting against their lot. The Holy See is obligated to pursue an active Soviet Bloc policy."¹⁶ This policy has

always been criticized on the grounds that the Vatican--unfamiliar with communist practices vis-a-vis the churches--ignored the church administrations of the individual countries and thus pursued a policy opposed to the interests of the local churches. In regard to this criticism, Casaroli said at that time: "As far as the episcopates of the respective countries are concerned, one can say with a clear conscience that the Holy See is committed to trying and will continue to try to consult with the bishops and to obtain their agreement regarding the policy pursued."¹⁷

It was in Poland in particular that concern has again and again been expressed in regard to Vatican highhandedness vis-a-vis the local bishops. Now that a Pole has been elected Pope there are no longer any grounds for such criticism. To be sure, some of the statements the pope made during his visit to Poland indicate that in regard to the problem of church-state relations in Poland he intends to play a more prominent role than did the popes preceding him. However, the pope is motivated here not by considerations related specifically to Poland, but by superior considerations of the universal Church, for in other communist countries the Church's position is considerably weaker. The normalization of church-state relations in Poland is to be a test case and precedent for other countries.¹⁸ Three points in particular are presently being discussed in Polish party circles--and this discussion is bound to have an effect on other states: The legal status of the Church as an institution in state and society, which cannot be left unsettled indefinitely; the limits to the equality of the faithful in regard to civil rights, which limits are totally incompatible with the constitution; and the party's position on religion in general.

All along, the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy was defined by four theses:

1. The classical concordat policy is not a suitable model for agreements with communist parties, for this would require a high measure of accommodation from either side and could lead to misunderstandings on the part of either party (see the 1933 Concordat with Hitler).
2. Partial solutions are preferable to comprehensive agreements that are attainable only with difficulty and that ultimately are unenforceable.
3. The religious welfare of the faithful is to be guaranteed. And since it can be guaranteed only in a peaceful world, the Vatican desires detente.
4. The relations with the Soviet Union have priority. The Vatican is trying to convince the Soviet Union that a religious leader residing abroad need not be a disruptive factor in domestic affairs.

It appears that for these reasons the Vatican under the new pope is interested in diplomatic relations as well. At a press conference on 22 January 1979, Vienna's Cardinal Koenig stated that the rumors concerning the possibility of diplomatic contacts were "not totally unfounded." It remains to be seen whether the socialist states are interested in such relations. So far, no request for establishment of diplomatic relations has come to light.

This goes also for the GDR which since 1972 has shown itself to be interested in more or less regular contacts with the Vatican. This interest became first apparent when representatives of the two sides met on the periphery of

the CSCE [Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe] negotiations in Helsinki. Further contacts were made via the Belgrade nunciature and--at the beginning of 1973--through Special Ambassador Oelsner in Rome, where on 24 January 1973 an SED delegation which happened to be in Italy and which was headed by Politburo member Werner Lamberz met with Casaroli. This development reached its culmination when Casaroli visited the GDR at the invitation of Foreign Minister Fischer (9 to 10 June 1975). After agreements had been concluded with the governments in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest and after contacts had been established with Moscow, Bukarest and Havana, the GDR could no longer be excluded from the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy--massive opposition, even by the bishops in the Federal Republic, notwithstanding. After the conclusion of the inner-German Basic Agreement, the unusually rapid adaptation of the church administration in the former German Eastern territories had put the Vatican on the spot. The SED could not understand why it should take second place to Poland in regard to a settlement.

In this regard, it should be pointed out that although officially the Catholic Church had after 13 August 1961 continued to uphold the principle of a unified church led by the Fulda German Episcopal Conference, it had established an independent administration in the GDR. Decisions concerning the GDR Church were taken by the so-called Berlin Conference of Ordinaries, the association of Catholic bishops in the GDR. The GDR Government was probably never satisfied with this not very clear-cut separation of the GDR Catholics from the Church in the Federal Republic. However, it was possibly in consideration of the Vatican, through which the GDR hoped to be able to establish an international reputation, that the demand for the "establishment of independent dioceses for the territory of our state"¹⁹ was not raised until 1972, long after the pressure on the Protestant churches had led to the establishment of the League of Protestant Churches in the GDR. Indeed, the fact that only two church jurisdictions--the Meissen Diocese and the Goerlitz Apostolic Administration--were located in their entirety on GDR territory must have appeared to the GDR as a relic from the period before the erection of the Berlin wall. And in terms of ecclesiastical law, this situation has remained unchanged; for the other jurisdictions are still commissionerships and general vicariates of Federal German dioceses. Thus the administrative units--now called Episcopal Offices--of Erfurt, Meiningen (now merged with Erfurt), Magdeburg, and Schwerin belong to Fulda, Wuerzburg, Paderborn, and Osnabrueck respectively, while a number of parishes belong to Hildesheim. The Berlin Diocese is a special case, since it includes West Berlin which in accordance with ecclesiastical law is administered by the East Berlin Cardinal Bengsch who is permitted several times a month to attend to his official duties in the western part of the city. Thus in terms of ecclesiastical law the GDR's original claim to West Berlin is not called in question--a fact that is likely to be appreciated by the SED and that has hardly been noted by the West German public. Consequently, none of the demands for recognition of the national borders as borders of ecclesiastic organizational arrangements, including arrangements by the Catholic Church, touched on the issue of church jurisdiction in regard to West Berlin.

The Vatican was slow in complying with the GDR's wishes. In March 1970, it installed at Schwerin and Magdeburg not suffragans--as had been customary--but adjutant bishops. While this new canonical arrangement for the GDR did not make these dioceses autonomous, their dependence on the West was reduced. Since this did not in the least come up to the GDR's expectations, the GDR at the beginning of the 1970's began to adopt a more intransigent attitude vis-a-vis Rome and the bishops. Thus the BEGEGNUNG warned: "In contrast to the Polish episcopate, the bishops in the GDR have never urged the Vatican to decree a fundamental rearrangement of church jurisdictions in accordance with political realities. The public has never understood this restraint and there have been quite a few critics who accused some of the bishops in the GDR of a lack of national consciousness; others felt that the bishops' attitude approximated the political position of the West German hierarchy."²⁰

The installation of Apostolic Administrators in Erfurt, Magdeburg and Schwerin in 1973 was probably a result of the meeting between Willi Stoph and the Berlin Cardinal on 24 August 1972. Although juridically the ties between the GDR diocesan parishes and the dioceses in the West were not severed, the presiding bishops now were juridically independent of the Federal German dioceses. Not until 26 October 1976 did the Holy See make public another step, which is definitely attributable to Casaroli's visit to the GDR: Under the name of Berlin Episcopal Conference, an independent conference of GDR bishops was established as Auctoritas Territorialis and endowed with the "functions and rights granted by the prevailing canonical regulations to the independent episcopal conferences for their respective territories."²¹

In this connection, it was expressly pointed out "that the existence of two parallel episcopal conferences does not affect the problems at issue between the two German states, including the national question." Thus each German state now has its own episcopal conference. Commented the BEGEGNUNG: "Thus the present second step²² effected the organizational separation of the episcopal conferences and thus of the Church in the two German states. The necessary third step, namely the full canonical alignment of the juridical boundaries with the national boundaries through the elevation of the present Episcopal Offices of Erfurt, Magdeburg and Schwerin to the status of canonically independent church jurisdictions, would conclude the normalization." ²³ So far, this step has not been taken. It would give rise to problems of international law, since it would bear on the Reich Concordat of 1933. Consequently, without the consent of the Federal Government, the establishment of independent GDR dioceses would hardly be possible.

It should be noted, however, that at least since the election of the new pope such a demand has no longer been raised in the GDR. On the contrary, it has been emphasized again and again that there are no longer any open questions. Thus the BEGEGNUNG stated in April of this year: "Part of the state's constructive policy toward the church--a policy oriented toward understanding and trustful cooperation--are the GDR's successful efforts to establish matter-of-fact contacts with the Holy See...The trustful relations between the Church and the state which are characterized by objectivity and loyalty...

are the foundation on which the Church's activities have unfolded in the 30 years since the establishment of the GDR."²⁴

It remains to be seen what course future events will take. Obviously, the GDR does not want to create any new problems vis-a-vis the Catholic Church, at least as long as the course of the Vatican's Soviet Bloc policy under the Polish pontificate has not definitively been mapped out. The papal visit to Poland has certainly set a great many things in motion. There is no doubt that the Wojtyla pope shows a greater measure of personal commitment in his Soviet Bloc policy, which is primarily oriented toward pastoral objectives. This policy appears to have received fresh impetus. On either side, there are shifts of emphasis that are oriented toward relaxation of the tense church-state relations rather than toward an intensification of confrontation. The only exception here appears to be the CSSR which immediately before the papal visit placed under detention the Catholic representatives of the Charter 77, although Prague's Cardinal Tomasek--who ordinarily is practically placed under house arrest--was allowed to go to Poland. What long-term consequences will result from the papal visit to Poland "no one can say today. The only thing that can be said with certainty is that the future of communism in Poland and of religion in Eastern Europe will remain bound up with the monumental event of this papal visit."²⁵

FOOTNOTES

1. E.-M. Bader, "A Different Poland?" FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 11 Jun 79, p 1.
2. HJ. Stehle, "An Invitation to Talk. The Repercussions of the Papal Visit Extend Far Beyond Poland," DIE ZEIT, No 25, 15 Jun 79, p 4.
3. Ibid.
4. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 5 Jun 79.
5. Ibid., 8 Jun 79.
6. Ibid., 11 Jun 79, p 5.
7. Thus NEUE ZEIT, 26 May 79, p 7: "A Journey of Extraordinary Significance for the Polish Church," by a reporter of SLOWO POWSZECHNE.
8. Some headings: "Pope Cheered by the Faithful in His Polish Homeland," NEUE ZEIT, 5 Jun 79; "Under the Image of the Holy Virgin," NEUE ZEIT, 6 Jun 79; "Pilgrimage of Peace," MAERKISCHE UNION, 5 Jun 79; "Taking Responsibility for Peace," NEUE ZEIT, 11 Jun 79.
9. Quoted from BEGEGNUNG, Vol 18, No 12, 1978, p 3.

10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., p 1.
12. H. Prauss, "What Is Going on Between the Vatican and Moscow?" HERDER KORRESPONDENZ, Vol 33, No 6, 1979, pp 298 ff.
13. BEGEGNUNG, op. cit., p 1, footnote 9.
14. Quoted from BEGEGNUNG, Vol 19, No 4, 1979, p 6.
15. H. Guske, "State and Church in 30 Years of GDR Statehood," BEGEGNUNG, Vol 19, No 4, 1979, pp 6-10.
16. DIE PRESSE, Vienna, 21/22 Dec 74, p 5.
17. Ibid.
18. See FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 6 Jun 79, p 1: "The Pope in Poland: Religious Liberty a Crucial Element of Human Rights."
19. Thus the then president of the People's Chamber, G. Goetting, before the 13th CDU Congress; NEUE ZEIT, 10 Dec 72, p 5.
20. H. Guske, "Do Not Stop Halfway," BEGEGNUNG, Vol 12, No 7, 1972, p 5.
21. From the declaration of the Holy See.
22. The first step was the appointment of apostolic administrators.
23. BEGEGNUNG, Vol 16, No 11, 1976, p 1.
24. Ibid., Vol 19, No 4, 1979, p 10.
25. DIE ZEIT, op. cit., footnote 2.

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Paris IRODALMI UJSAG in Hungarian Jul-Aug 79 pp 1-2

[Article by Miklos Haraszti: "The 'Hungarian Miracle'"]

[Text] Introduction: Miklos Haraszti, who appears for the first time with his writing in the IRODALMI UJSAG, does not have to be introduced at length to our readers. In our January-February, 1974 issue we have reviewed extensively the minutes of those legal proceedings in Budapest in the course of which the 29-year-old author and sociologist was convicted and was given 8 months suspended sentence for "serious incitement." At the center of the indictment stood the manuscript of his book entitled "Darabber" [Piece Wage], in which he summarized his experiences in the Red Star Tractor Factory. Since then, the book has appeared in the West in several languages.

At the present time, Miklos Haraszti is on a study tour in the West and in January of this year he participated in Florence in an international conference whose topic was: "Democracy and Thinking Differently in Eastern Europe." The following article is the text of his lecture at that conference.

When following Western press reports about Hungary, it is almost as if we were faced with Spain of the 1960's which was only waiting for Juan Carlos. The picture that these reports present about Hungary could also have served as Spain's coat-of-arms in those years.

The setting in this instance is also a monolithic corporate state, which denies civil liberties to its citizens. We can only vaguely make out in the background the outlines of a democratic revolution that had been put

down with the help of outside intervention. In the foreground stand consolidation and stabilization on every front. There is a relatively balanced economic development, active engagement in the world market, as well as a pragmatic technocracy in possession of power. The irreconcilable elements are either in immigration or in isolation. Prisons nowadays seldom get new inmates. The working classes are working, and they live better than ever before. The whole picture of the coat-of-arms is lighted up by the sun of tourism and international recognition.

Very few of the observers can withstand the temptation to also view the sequence on the basis of the Spanish model. An Orwellian government was never more popular with the free press than the current Hungarian Government. One could put a whole dictionary together from those cliches and commonplace expressions whereby the international press tries to convey to its readers the impression that, contrary to the neighboring countries, in Hungary it is not impossible for a progressive democratic transformation to take place.

But if the hero of Semprun's book "The War Has Ended," were to live in Hungary, he would have even more reason than his Spanish counterpart to reject this optimistic view. In contrast to foreign observers, he would clearly see that there is no chance in Hungary for the rise of a Juan Carlos. He would recognize that the praises directed at the pragmatic and flexible dictatorship are simply congratulations for a well-performed trade. He would know that the Spanish parallel is applicable only up to the halfway point.

The climate of Hungarian society is being influenced by the frigid winds of Siberia, and not by the warmth of the Mediterranean. This society has only a tired memory of the revolution. It does have a tired intelligentsia, but it lacks an upcoming intelligentsia. It does have dissatisfied youth, but it lacks an enthusiastic youth. It does have citizens with a split personality, but it lacks independent-minded citizens. Its working classes--all intellectual theoreticians notwithstanding--would not be willing to oppose the centers of power, unless they were to be pushed into the corner and were hungry. They are not sworn to any kind of historical necessity. As long as they have something to feed their children, they accommodate themselves to their subjugated conditions.

It should be evident even from this that Semprun's Hungarian heroes have to face a different kind of power than the original hero. I have in mind not only the fact that this power--faithful to the Soviet type of socialism--is exercising a much greater degree of control over society than do the rival dictatorships. Hungarian state socialism differs even from that of its neighbors only in that it has recognized and uses its power in accordance with its true nature.

In 1956 this power had a chance to come face to face with that explosive force which can only be elicited by merciless oppression. Today it already views with a certain disdain its neighbors who are still able to perceive power only in administrative terms and who trust nothing but prisons. Initially, Hungarian politicians were forced to recognize, then they understood

and still later they came to like the unique force of impotence of the system of state socialism. The concentration of political, military, economic and cultural powers into a simple center is in itself a force of such magnitude, and such compelling power within the frame of everyday life, that even its sparing use is sufficient to ensure continuity. The Budapest government itself went through a process of self-education, until finally it reached this state of wisdom that is appropriate even for Confucius.

"One must grant breathing space to the intelligentsia, and not suppress it with the help of the state. One must strive for the faithfulness of one's citizens not with the help of stupid policemen but through careful selectivity and a "numerus clausus" in the educational system. One must ensure that he who moves within the channels of the system should enjoy tangible advantages. Instead of handling them as cases for high treason, one must attempt to make the inflexible frame somewhat more flexible and more viable."

In Budapest they have come to understand that neither the technocrats, nor the scholars, nor even the artists are necessarily the vanguards of the struggle for liberty. They may become such vanguards but only if their aspiration remain unfulfilled. In general, the regime came to realize that these functionally leading social strata, which in a nationalized industrial society have occupied the place of the bourgeoisie, also have real interests. Moreover, it has remained unperturbed by the recognition that these interests can in fact be satisfied in a monolithic state.

This is how the "Hungarian miracle" came into being. Hungarian society is in the process of demonstrating that it can be transformed from a post-Stalinist crisis-society into a lasting civilization; and with careful concessions, the planning, organizing, directing and cultural intelligentsia can become supporters of the monolithic state. It is not enough for these strata to serve the state. Security demands that they should also constitute the state. Without relinquishing its monolithic identity, the Hungarian state has reoriented itself to become the real protection of the interests of these new strata that are the products of the process of total nationalization.

The technocrats and the economists generally do not protest when the state strips the workers under their supervision of their rights. The primary consideration of these specialists is that the state should not impede such pragmatic reforms that are intended to make supervision into a true and effective system.

The scientist's goal is to be able to pursue research. Thus, until state guidance means simply the availability of equipment and of orders--in other words real influence, and not commitment to stupid dogmas--they have no reason to try to act independently. Why couldn't for example, sociologists study real social conflicts? All one has to do is to oblige them to finish their conclusions with useful proposals for the state. They should not try to be sociologists of sociology, but rather sociologists of the state.

Not even artists are necessarily trustees of the holy spirit of liberty. They are not really born enemies of the totalitarian state. According to a cynical Hungarian joke—which is typical of Budapest and not of Solzhenitsyn—if Solzhenitsyn would have been appointed in time to the presidency of the Writers' Union, then his "Gulag" would never have been written. Moreover, if someone else would have authored it, Solzhenitsyn would undoubtedly have voted for his expulsion. Directed culture is in fact a viable one and the artists themselves can keep it going. This is the recognition that signifies the apogee of the Hungarian Government's unquestionable wisdom. Nationalized art assures considerable advantages to the artists; and all one has to do is to guarantee these advantages.

Artists must not be viewed as propagandists, but rather as advisors. They should not be obliged to illustrate party decisions. Rather, they should be the tacit and artistic voices of those powers that may serve to hinder the process of integration. The artist has to be transformed into a responsible expert, into the elaborator of aesthetic needs of public and private life. The obligation of the state is to put into effect the views of these advisors. And why shouldn't the state do this, even to the extent of giving in to criticism, when these artists are simply producing expert opinions of the state's own welfare?

The enlightened version of this directed culture can really produce "miracles." Thus, in 1977, the most famous member of the 1956 writers' generation has openly condemned the Czechoslovak authors of Charter 1977, as well as its few Hungarian supporters. We have no reason to doubt that he had expressed his honest opinion. But one must also know the fact that in the meanwhile he had become the official prince of the writers, as well as a subject in the comprehensive examinations preceding graduation from secondary schools. The makers of cultural policy know that even without censors, artists generally practice self-censorship, especially if it is possible to keep alive a voluntary commitment toward the common welfare. All these formulators have to do is to watch that in the eyes of the artists they should be identified with the system which officially supports the artists' prestige. I know of many good artists also here in the West who—being subjected to the whims of the marketplace—are dreaming precisely of such a situation of being supported by such an all-powerful patron. One can hardly doubt that nowadays a centralized society can lend its weight more than ever before to the support of artistic recognition. There are very few artists who can withstand the pressures of such a great recognition. In Hungary they even know that insofar as there are such dissenting artists, they don't have to be imprisoned. All they have to do is to give an artist an exit visa. Then he can talk without self-censorship at various dissident international conferences. But he cannot really state with clear conscience that his arguments against directed culture represent any kind of artistic consensus in Hungary.

In short, the Hungarian regime has recognized that it can avoid producing its own Juan Carlos's and its own Dubcek's. It thus became the pioneer of the civilization of state socialism. It is searching for new paths and for

methods of survival for this social system, which is already the most successful experimentation of an industrial society in its effort to cast off the dead weight of human rights. Hungarian politics is consciously searching for those concessions which are not weakening the post-Stalinist foundations. The culminating result of these achievements is the fact that in Hungary there is no independent culture.

Dissidents who appear at international forums complain about the Hungarian system--in total disagreement with the generally conciliatory views of the Westerners--nowadays generally strike a very sorry figure. I have no intention of claiming that life in Hungary is not much more tolerable than in several of the neighboring states. But I would like to point out two facts concerning the present and the future, so as to lessen our illusions.

My concern is the question of progress. Not only Marxists have fallen into the error of interpreting historical evolution as necessary progress. Such optimism might lead to the falsification of the goals that Hungarian society has already achieved or can achieve under the present system.

It is misleadingly optimistic and specifically wrong to assert that Hungary has made gains in the area of human rights. The regime has refused to engage in open trials wherein known intellectuals would be accused. But this does not mean that it would fail to persecute unknown workers, students and others of the lower ranks with the same unchanged rigidity, should they try to practice their freedom of speech. Like in the 1950's, even a single expression is enough to land one in jail. Many hundreds of legal proceedings are being initiated on the basis of the legal paragraph that limits freedom of speech. This paragraph No 127 of the Law Code is the very same paragraph that is being used in the neighboring countries to sentence noted intellectuals. About half of these proceedings end with prison sentences. At the present moment 140 persons are in jail for having expressed differing views. Thus, the popular Western view that in Hungary there are no political prisoners is sadly untrue. The number of these trials is not really less, even in absolute numbers, than in the neighboring states. While this misinformation is bad enough, it is even worse that the Hungarian intellectuals fail to protest against this clearcut violation of human rights. This lack of protest does not speak for progress even if it appears that way. This is a new piece of information on the nature of the "Hungarian miracle."

Nor is the score more favorable in other areas of human rights. Hungarian regulations concerning passports are less liberal than their Polish counterparts. Moreover, passports are being denied to many hundreds per year simply because of political reasons. The right of assembly has not changed at all since 1948. Everything that seems like progress in this area stems from the more relaxed attitudes and of the actual privileges enjoyed by a select group. Western visitors should not entrust the cabbage to the goat. If they do not wish to confuse certain well-selected privileges with alleged progress in human rights, then they should not try to secure their information from members of this select group.

The general view about the potential future of Hungarian state socialism also needs to be corrected. The "Hungarian miracle" is not a trend that under fortunate circumstances might lead to democratization, and under less fortunate circumstances to a conflict with reactionary neighbors. Neither this nor that is the question here. What we see really is an undertaking that has released the hidden historical reserves of the state socialist system and then, avoiding the formation of an opposition, it reached a degree of stability. But viewing the absence of an opposition as proof for a trend toward freedom does not say much for the strong democratic conviction of the individual. The limits of Hungarian developments are exactly there, where the similar limits of the other state socialist systems--more specifically where the rights to freedom begin. Neither today nor in the future can the current Hungarian regime trespass these limits. Illusions concerning these limits were clearly liquidated by the Czechoslovak intervention of 1968. Not even the Hungarian intelligentsia shares these illusions anymore. Its support, therefore, is all the more pragmatic.

The moral lesson of the Hungarian developments is that progress should not be measured by the number of repressive measures against noted personalities. The progress of liberty has only one reliable scale, namely the number of free individuals. Thus, in spite of the greater repression in today's Poland, Polish society is still freer than its Hungarian counterpart. The reason for this is that there are more individuals who dare and want to speak, act and live without self-censorship.

Hungarian state socialism with all its air of liberalism demonstrates only what the other state socialist systems demonstrate with the air of terrorism, namely that there are no institutional guarantees for freedom. The whole history of socialism is a proof of the pointlessness of that tendency according to which we are trying to secure freedom through the transformation of institutions. A controlled individual is just as much at the mercy of a liberal state socialist government, as he was at the mercy of a terroristic state. We are not going to be aided by some sort of a scientific solution either. We can only change ourselves. This, of course, is a possibility that not even the "Hungarian miracle" can prevent. As it is evident, I am not a pessimist.

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MEASURES FOR IMPROVING FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY SET BY DECREE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 63, 25 Jul 79 pp 1-28

/Decree No 276 of the Council of State on Some Measures For Improving Foreign Trade Activity_

/Text_ The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The enterprises and departments authorized to carry out foreign trade operations and international economic cooperation, their purpose of activity by groups of products, services and projects, their subordination and headquarters are as provided in Appendices Nos 1-16.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation may detail the purpose of activity of the enterprises and departments of foreign trade and international economic cooperation within the listing of products, services and projects established by this decree.

Article 2. The foreign trade enterprises and departments will carry out export and import activities, international economic cooperation and commercial operations for contribution of hard currency and, where cause exists, will organize "service" activity and will assure the necessary spare parts in accordance with their purpose of activity as established by this decree.

In carrying out these activities, under conditions of the law, they will assure the broad promotion of exports, of actions of cooperation in production and of other forms of international economic cooperation and, on this basis, achievement of a balance between imports and exports, particularly by concluding long-term contracts.

The importing of installations, machinery, equipment and subassemblies will be arranged predominantly within the actions of cooperation and export actions of products within the branch of machine construction.

Article 3. Complex exports, including component parts and spare parts for first supply, as well as necessary exports for carrying out construction and construction-assembly projects abroad will be carried out by the foreign trade enterprises and departments for which purpose these kinds of exports or projects are provided as general foreign supplier, even if the component parts, spare parts and particular materials are part of the purpose of activity of other enterprises of foreign trade, international economic cooperation.

Article 4. The importing of technological lines and installations for projects, including component parts and spare parts for first supply specific to these technological lines and installations, will be done by the foreign trade enterprises and departments of international economic cooperation for the purpose of which this importing is provided as the general importer, even if the component parts or spare parts for the particular imports are part of the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises and departments of international economic cooperation.

Article 5. Imports for completion, together with the attached spare parts, intended for the exporting of complex installations, machinery and equipment as well as what is intended for projects being carried out abroad will be done by the foreign trade enterprises and departments which export installations, machinery and equipment or which carry out the particular projects.

Article 6. The foreign trade enterprises and departments which carry out exports or imports under the conditions of Articles 3, 4 and 5 are required to bring into agreement beforehand the technical and commercial conditions, including those of price and payment, of these exports or imports with the foreign trade enterprises and departments whose purpose of activity is the exporting or importing of component parts and spare parts and the particular materials.

Article 7. The importing operations intended for research will be carried out only with the advisement of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Article 8. The degree of organization of the enterprises of foreign trade and international economic cooperation is provided in Appendix No 17.*

Article 9. The enterprises of foreign trade and international economic cooperation are required to organize departments for analyzing prices and the economic efficiency of the commercial operations and cooperation actions to achieve superior utilization of the projects they export or the services they carry out.

The foreign trade enterprises and departments are required to permanently study the trends of the foreign markets and to inform the production units with a view to adapting production to their requirements.

* The appendix is being sent to the institutes concerned.

Article 10. The activities of foreign trade and international economic cooperation which move from one unit to another in accordance with the provisions of this decree, together with the attached assets and liabilities established on the basis of the balance closed on 31 July 1979 and with the economic, financial indicators and contracts concluded or in the course of being improved, are handed over-taken over through protocols concluded between the ministries and central organs under which are the foreign trade enterprises and departments or between these units if they are under the same ministry or central organ.

The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finances will make proposals for modifying the economic-financial indicators and the volume and structure of the state budget for 1979-1980 by 31 August 1979 appropriately.

The personnel fulfilling tasks linked with the activities handed over-taken over in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and which pass to other units are considered transferred in the interest of their jobs.

The personnel and salary fund attached are handed over-taken over with respect for the standards of structure and personnel established, in accordance with the law, for the foreign trade enterprises which hand over activities on the basis of this decree.

Article 11. The ministries and other central organs, within 15 days of the date of this decree, will forward to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation proposals for modifying the export plan, the plan for cooperation and the import plan by sections of the foreign trade enterprises and departments under them, as will result from their new purpose of activity.

Article 12. Employment of foreign trade enterprises, including the newly established ones, with personnel will be done within the number of positions approved for the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation for 1979.

Article 13. The units providing tourist services under the Ministry of Tourism are organized according to law.

Article 14. Appendices Nos 1-17 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 15. This decree goes into effect 1 August 1979.

On the same date, Decision No 1771/1974 of the Council of Ministers, as well as any other provisions contrary to the provisions of this decree, are annulled.

Enterprise name
and headquarters

Enterprise
subordination

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

"Auto-Dacia"
Pitesti

Industrial Cen-
tral for Cars
Pitesti

Export:

Cars, jeeps, special cars derived from them, motors, spare parts and assembly lines for the products exported;
Installations and equipment for car maintenance and servicing;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Import:

City cars, cars and special cars derived from them;
Subassemblies, motors, parts for manufacturing specific products, CKD and SKD extensions unknown;
Spare parts for first supply for imported cars;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

"Autoexport-
import" Brasov

Industrial Cen-
tral for Trans-
port Vehicles
Brasov

Export:

Trucks, tip trucks, trailers;
Buses, trolleys, service trucks;
Special and other trucks, utility trucks and buses;
Fire-fighting vehicles;
CKD, SKD, motors, spare parts and assembly lines for specific products;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Import:

Trucks, tip trucks, trailers;
Buses, trolleys, utility trucks;
Special and other trucks derived from trucks, service
trucks and buses;
Fire-fighting vehicles;
Subassemblies, CKD, SKD, motors, parts for manufacturing
specific products;
Refrigeration equipment, car air conditioning equipment
and fire-fighting equipment and equipment for equipping
the special trucks;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technol-
ogy, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other
projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Export:

Agricultural and industrial tractors and tractors equipped
with bulldozer-type blades, rotters, loaders and other
specific equipment;
Agricultural machinery, equipment and tools, agricultural
tip trucks;
CKD, SKD, motors, equipment, assemblies and subassemblies,
spare and reserve parts for the products exported;
Assembly lines for tractors and agricultural machinery;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks,
studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assem-
bly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and
services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Import:

Agricultural and industrial tractors equipped with bulldozer-
type blades, rotters, loaders and other specific equipment;
Agricultural machinery, equipment and tools, agricultural
tip trucks;
CKD, SKD, motors, equipment, assemblies and subassemblies,
parts for manufacturing specific products, spare and reserve
parts for the products imported;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology,
assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects
and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Brasov "Univer-
sal-Tractor"

Brasov Industri-
al Central for
Tractors

"Industrial export-
import"
Bucharest

Ministry of Machine Con-
struction Industry

Export:

Refineries, complex installations, parts and technological equipment for the crude oil and gas extraction and refining industry, including attached spare parts; drilling installations for crude oil and gases; Sea drilling platforms; Complex installations, technological completion equipment and spare parts for the mining and geological area; Mining equipment and conveyor lines, mining locomotives and cars; Installations for geological prospecting and for drilling water wells; Machinery, tools, spare parts, mining, petroleum and geological equipment; Lohm processing in mining, petroleum, geology; Factories, complex installations and equipment for the petrochemical industry; Factories, complex installations and equipment for the fertilizer industry and inorganic products; Factories, complex installations and equipment for the plastics, rubber and tire industry; Factories, complex installations and equipment for the drug, dyes and lacquers industry; Factories, complex installations and equipment for the yarn and chemical and synthetic fibers industry; Factories, installations for fractionating the air, oxygen, nitrogen and other gases and storage and distribution stations; Other chemical equipment, fittings, assembly materials; Pumps and pumping units; Spare parts for all the installations and equipment exported; Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks; Studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity; General foreign supplier for complex exports in its purpose of activity; Services.

Industrial exportimport (cont)

Import:

Refineries, installations, parts and technological equipment for drilling, extraction and refining of crude oil and gases;

Completion equipment for complex installations and specific equipment for drilling installations and extraction of crude oil and gases;

Complex installations and technological completion equipment for mining and geological units and nonferrous metallurgical plants for heavy metals;

Factories, complex installations and equipment for the petrochemical industry;

Factories, complex installations and equipment for the fertilizer and inorganic products industry;

Factories, complex installations and equipment for the yarn and chemical and synthetic fibers industry;

Factories and installations for fractionating air, oxygen, nitrogen and other gases, storage and distribution stations;

Other chemical equipment, fittings, assembly materials;

Machinery and equipment for exploiting ore deposits and for surface preparation and briquetting;

Machinery and equipment for exploitation and preparation of nonferrous ores underground and in pits;

Machinery and equipment for melting and refining nonferrous ores;

Installations for desulphurizing, cleaning and driving gases and turbocompressors for methane gas;

Mining cars and locomotives;

Mining safety and security apparatuses, mining lamps, borers, drills, pick hammers, methane testers, materials for the preparation and filtration for the mining industry;

All kinds of pumps;

Spare parts for first supply for imported installations and equipment;

Factories, complex installations, equipment for the plastics, rubber and tire industry;

Spare parts for production which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;

Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, Assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity.

"Ucancexport-
import"
Bucharest

Industrial Cen-
tral for Techno-
logical Equipment
and Rolling Stock

Export:

Diesel hydraulic, electric and electric highway locomotives,
streetcars, attached parts and spare parts;
Freight, passenger and special cars, assembly lines for
them, CKD, SKD and attached spare parts;
ferodos and asbestos sheets;
Motors and compressors, except for those listed in the
purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Industrial ventilators;
Industrial filters and filtration equipment;
Construction machinery and equipment and road construction,
attached spare parts, pumping aggregates for construction;
Self-propelled cranes, hoisting and transport machinery
and equipment, except for conveyor belts for industrial
purposes;
Metal constructions;
Die-casting machines for ferrous and nonferrous metals;
Industrial air conditioning installations;
Equipment, technological installations and devices pro-
duced by units of the Ministry of Industrial Construction;
Installations and equipment for general services;
Assembly lines for products in its purpose of activity;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trade-
marks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology,
assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects
and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Import:

Electric highway locomotives and streetcars and attached
spare parts;
Freight, passenger and special cars and attached spare parts;
Ferodos and asbestos sheets;
Equipment, machinery, spare parts, devices, tools and appa-
ratuses for road construction
Self-propelled cranes, hoisting and conveyor machinery
and equipment, except for conveyor belts for industrial purposes;
Compressors and blowers, except for those for ton gases, coke
and oxygen and those for methane gas;
Ventilators;

Bucharest "Mechanoeexportimport"
(cont)

Import (cont)

Motors, except for those listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Industrial filters and filtration equipment;
Die-casting machines for ferrous and nonferrous metals;
Burners and warm-air generators, industrial air conditioning installations, including those for calculation stations;
Equipment for general services;
Spare parts for imported equipment and machinery;
Assembly lines for the products in its purpose of activity;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Export:

Machine tools for metal-cutting, subassemblies, parts, accessories and spare parts;
Machine tools for metal processing by deformation, subassemblies, parts, accessories and spare parts;
Metal-processing machines by nonconventional procedures (electrocorrosion, ultrasound, and other similar ways);
Assembly lines, subassemblies and parts for machine tools;
Free cutters and stamping dies for pressing and forging, mechanical and pneumatic hand tools;
Industrial diamonds and tools with diamond;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Industrial Central for Machine Tools, Precision Machinery and Tools

"Machinexportimport"
Bucharest

Import:

Machine tools for metal processing by deformation, accessories and parts for them;
Machine tools for metal-cutting, accessories and parts for them;
Metal-processing machines by nonconventional procedures (electrocorrosion, ultrasound and so forth);
Subassemblies and parts for machine tools;
Industrial diamonds and tools with diamond;
Free cutters for machine tools, stamping dies for pressing and forging;

Bucharest "Masini-
exportimport" (cont)

Mechanical and pneumatic hand tools;
Assembly lines for machine tools;
Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technol-
ogy, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other
projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity;
Services.

Bucharest "Usin-
exportimport"

Industrial Cen-
tral for Power
and Metallurgi-
cal Equipment
and Hoisting
Equipment

Export:

Complex power installations, power centrale, equipment
and basic equipment for the power industry;
Urban and industrial thermification centrale, thermal groups
for industrial heating;
Complex installations, manufacturing lines and technological
equipment for the machine construction industry and CCM
for them;
Complex installations and technological equipment for the
food industry and refrigeration;
Installations for hoppers;
Complex installations, basic equipment for the iron and
steel industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coke chem-
istry, fireproof, abrasive and carboniferous materials as
well as spare parts for them;
Technological equipment for secondary thermal treatments,
all kinds of furnaces and spare parts for them;
Cast and forged parts;
Cement factories, manufacturing lines and technological
equipment for the cement industry;
Hydromechanical groups and equipments;
Spare parts for the installations and equipment which
they export;
Equipment for boilers and turbines, including
boiler heads;
Equipment specific to machine construction carried out ac-
cording to the beneficiary's documents;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, studies, designs,
know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assist-
ance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to
its purpose of activity;
General foreign supplier for complex exports in its purpose of
activity; services.

Import:

Factories, complex installations, manufacturing lines and technological equipment for the machine construction industry, CKD for them and spare parts;
 Installation parts for the power industry and for the machine construction industry;
 Complex installations and equipment for the food and refrigeration industry and spare parts for them;
 Installations for bins;
 Equipment for the food industry, including for bottling and packaging;
 Complex installations for the National Council for Science and Technology;
 Complex installations for the iron and steel and metallurgical industry, coke chemistry, fireproof, abrasive and carboniferous materials, technological equipment for completion and spare parts for first supply;
 Machinery, equipment specific to the iron and steel, metallurgical, coke chemistry industry, fireproof, abrasive and carboniferous materials, spare parts, all kinds of furnaces and technological equipment for the foundries;
 Apparatuses for spectrochemical analysis and for determining the hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and other elements in steel;
 Turbine blowers, electric blowers, turbine compressors and technological electric compressors for furnace gases, coke and oxygen;
 Installation parts and equipment for the cement factories;
 Thermal groups for industrial and urban heating;
 Equipment for protecting metallic surfaces;
 Galvanization installations;
 Equipment for boilers and turbines, including boiler heads;
 Licenses, studies, designs, documentation, know-how, engineering, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity; services.

Export:

Sea ships for freight and passenger transport;
 Ships for the fishing fleet, Atlantic-type supertrawlers, refrigerator ships for fish transport;
 Sea trawlers and hares;

Galati Naval
 Central

Galati Naval
 Industrial
 Central

Sea pilot boats and sea and river tugboats;
River and lake ships and craft (passenger, motorboats, pushers, barges, pushed oil tankers, barges);
Floating pumping stations;
Assemblies, equipment, motors, equipment and accessories specific to sea, river and lake ships and craft;
Sea ship and roadstead repairs and for ocean fishing;
Spare parts for exported equipment;
Licenses, studies, designs, documentation, know-how, engineering, technical assistance, schooling and other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity; services.

Import:

Ships, craft, naval equipment;
Installations for ship construction;
Motors and equipment for completion specific to ship construction, except for those listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Licenses, studies, designs, documentation, know-how, engineering, technical assistance, schooling as well as other projects and services belonging to its purpose of activity.

Electronum-
Bucharest

Industrial Central for Electronics and Computer Technology

Export:

Machines and equipment for computer technology;
Active and passive electronic components, transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, thyristors, optical electronics, electronic tubes, resistors, condensers and specific semi-finished products, quartz filters and oscillators, electronic relays;
Radios and televisions, tape recorders, cassette tape recorders, closed-circuit television;
Assembly lines for products of the electronics industry;
Telephone centrals and apparatuses;
Telecommunications installations and equipment, with wire and wireless; and components and spare parts for them;
Installations, systems, equipment and elements for automation, signaling, protection and spare parts;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to purpose of activity; services; general foreign supplier for telephone centrals, automation installations and computer systems.

Electronum-Bucharest (cont)

Import:

Manufacturing lines, specific machines and spare parts for the electronics industry;
 Computer systems and machinery, expansions, subassemblies, components and specific spare parts, peripheral elements for computers, consumable material and useful parts for computer technology;
 Active and passive electronic components, transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, thyristors, optical electronics, electronic tubes, resistors, condensers and specific semi-finished products;
 Radio and television receivers, tape recorders, cassette recorders, closed-circuit television;
 Equipment and installations for radio-television, tape recorders, control panels, cameras and spare parts specific to them;
 Quartz filters and oscillators, electronic relays, logical circuits, numerical orders, setting-up equipment for machine tools and services for them;
 Elements of electronic and pneumatic automation in a unified system;
 Telecommunications installations and equipment wired and wireless, components and spare parts for them;
 Electroacoustical apparatuses, except for medical ones;
 Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity; services for computer technology.

Electroexport-Bucharest:

Industrial Central for Motors and Electrotechnical Materials

Export:

Assembly lines for products of the electrotechnical industry;
 Power condensers, power transformers, distribution, electronic groups, electric motors;
 High- and low-voltage electric apparatuses;
 Electric cables and conductors, electro-insulating materials; Elevators;
 Accumulators, galvanic batteries and cells;
 Welding machines with electric motors and thermal motors and oxyacetylene welding apparatuses;

Indoor and outdoor lighting fixtures, incandescent, fluorescent and mercury vapor lamps;
 Materials for electric installations (connectors, electric couplers, interruptors, limiting devices, protector devices, automatic fuses, regulating resistors and heating for 100 V, switches), signaling lights;
 Electrical household appliances;
 Manual electric tools;
 Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity.

Import:

Assembly lines, equipment, specific machines and spare parts for the electrotechnical industry;
 Electric motors, rotary electric machines;
 Power condensers, power and distribution transformers;
 High- and low-voltage electrical apparatuses;
 Tension regulators, thermal and electromagnetic relays, regulators for power factors and spare parts specific to them;
 Accumulators;
 Cables, conductors, equipment for the cable industry, electric conductors, winding benches, carbon brushes, graphite for electrical machines, non-conductors, electro-insulating materials;
 Materials for electric installations (connectors, electric couplers, interruptors, limiting devices, protector devices, automatic fuses, regulating resistors and heating for 100 V, switches), signaling lights;
 Equipment for welding installations and electrical and oxyacetylene delivery;
 Lighting sources, specific semi-finished products for the production of them and spare parts;
 Incandescent, fluorescent, mercury, sodium, iodine vapor lights and other similar products;
 Electrical household appliances;
 Manual electric tools;
 Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity.

"Romenergo"
Bucharest

Industrial Cen-
tral for Power
and Metallurgi-
cal Equipment
and Hoisting
Machinery

Export:

Complex nuclear and power installations and equipment for the nuclear power installations;
Technological and completion equipment, spare parts spe-
cific to the nuclear power centrale;
Materials specific to the production of nuclear power
equipment;
Licenses, studies, designs, documentation, know-how,
engineering, technology, technical assistance, schooling,
as well as other jobs and services belonging to its purpose
of activity.

Import:

Complex nuclear and power installations and equipment
for the nuclear power installations;
Technological and completion equipment, spare parts spe-
cific to the nuclear power centrale;
Materials specific to the production of nuclear power
equipment if they are not listed in the purpose of activity
of other foreign trade enterprises;
Licenses, studies, designs, documentation, know-how,
engineering, technology, technical assistance, schooling as
well as other jobs and services according to its purpose of
activity.

Central for
Textile
Machines
Bucharest

Industrial Cen-
tral for Machines
and Equipment
for Light
Industry

Export:

Complex installations, machines and equipment for light
industry, accessories, parts and spare parts;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, studies, designs,
technology, documentation, technical assistance belonging
to its purpose of activity;
General foreign supplier for complex exports in its purpose
of activity.

Import:

Technological equipment and installations for spinning mills,
for the readymade clothing, knitwear, leather goods and
shoe industry;
Equipment for preparation and weaving departments and the
equipment and technological installations for chemical finish-
ing of fabrics;

Central for Textile Machines (cont)

Import (cont)

Equipment and technological installations for glassware, pottery, porcelain, windows and fiber glass;
Equipment and technological installations for the production of household metallic articles, including enamelling equipment;
Accessories for imported equipment;
Parts and subassemblies for domestic production of textile machinery;
Licenses, patents, studies, designs, engineering, know how, technical assistance belonging to its purpose of activity.

National Aeronautics Center
Bucharest

National Center of the Romanian Aeronautics Industry

Export:

Planes, helicopters, gliders, motor gliders;
Classic jet motors for aviation;
Assemblies, subassemblies, equipment, materials and spare parts for planes, helicopters, and motors;
Equipment for airports and ground service resources;
Repairs;
Actions of cooperation in the area of the aeronautics industry;
Licenses, patents of Romanian inventions, trademarks, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity; services.

Import:

Planes, helicopters, gliders;
Classic and jet motors for aviation;
Equipment, apparatuses for the protection and control of air navigation;
Equipment for airports and ground service resources for airplanes and helicopters;
Flight simulators, testing stands, board apparatus;
Installations, equipment, aggregates, equipment and materials specific to aviation and repairs;
Materials specific to aviation which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;

Bucharest National
Aeronautics Center (cont)

Import (cont)

Actions of conneration in the area of the aeronautics industry;

Licenses, studies, designs, know-how, engineering, technology, assembly, technical assistance, schooling and other jobs and services belonging to its purpose of activity.

Appendix No 2:

Enterprise name
and headquarters

Enterprise
subordination

"Danubiana"--
Bucharest

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

Export:

Synthetic rubber, hydrocarbon;
Tires, conveyor belts, covers, discs, tubes, hoses and rubber fittings;
Chemical fertilizers (carbamide, ammonium nitrate, nitro-limestone, superphosphate, ammonium sulphate), complex fertilizers, technical ca. baseide.

Import:

Natural and synthetic rubber;
Hydrocarbon, mining explosives;
Tires, cord net, technical and insulating products of rubber, viscous-type celofiber;
Anti-oxidants, anti-ozone, accelerators for vulcanization (Vulcacite);
Phosphorite, chemical cellulose;
Raw materials and materials for production of fertilizers, rubber and rubber products not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises.

"Chimimport-export"--Bucharest

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Export:

Soda ash, caustic soda, various chlorosodium and petro-chemical products, methanol, butanol, octanol, phenol-acetone, sodium bicromate, acetic acid, carhide, fatty acids, cellophane;
Ammonia, nitric, sulphuric, chlorhydric and phosphoric acids, catalyzers, ion exchangers;

PVC, polyethylene, acrylonitril, vinyl polyacetate, polystyrene, bakelite, covers, tube sheeting, hoses and plastic fittings as well as other plastic products manufactured in the Ministry of Chemical Industry;

Insecticides, alkylamines;

Medicines for human use and pharmaceutical substances;

Cosmetic products and raw materials for them;

Dyes and intermediaries, lacquers and paints;

Detergents, soaps and other similar products;

Plasticizers, other chemical products.

Import:

Colophony, sulphur, ammonium chloride, alcohols and fatty acids, chlorhydric acid, soda ash, reagents, adhesives and catalysts, chromium ore, cellonhane;

Formaldehyde, ion exchanger, synthetic camphor, arsenic white, monoethanolamine and other chemical products; Polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, PVC granules, styrene, melamine, technical and insulating products made of plastic;

Medicines and medication products for human use, pharmaceutical substances, boracite;

Raw materials and materials for cosmetic products;

Dyes, intermediaries, organic and inorganic pigments;

Lacquers and paints, organic solvents and zinc oxide;

Naphthalene, plasticizers, bone and hide glue;

Glycerine, epichlorhydrin, suet, vegetable oils (tuna, linseed and coconut oil); stearine, soap and other chemical products;

Amines; insecticides; raw materials for chemical industry.

Appendix 3:

Enterprise name and headquarters

Enterprise subordination

"Arpimex"-Bucharest

Central of the Leather and Footwear Industry Bucharest

Export:

Shoes with leather and leather substitute uppers, rubber shoes; gloves, leather articles; leather and fur clothing; furs, skins, loin operations.

"Arpimex"---cont

Import:

Raw materials, materials, auxiliary matter for the leather and shoe industry of leather, substitutes, rubber and plastic;
Belts, fittings, leather bands as well as other products for the leather and shoe sector;
Metal accessories necessary for shoes, leather and fur clothing and leathersgoods;
Interindustry exchanges of products belonging to its purpose of activity.

"Confex"---Bucharest

Central of the
Garment Industry--
Bucharest

Export:

Textile and knitwear garments from the production of the Central of the Garment Industry;
Lohn operations.

Import:

Interindustry exchanges of products belonging to its purpose of activity.

"Romanoexport"---
Bucharest

Ministry of Light
Industry

Export:

Cotton, wool, linen, flax, silk fabrics;
Bedclothes, other products of textile fabrics;
Knitwear, stockings and other knit products;
Machine-made rugs and blankets;
Finished textile products for industrial usage;
Notions and lace articles;
Fibers and textile yarns of animal, vegetable and chemical origin;
Hemp of flax and linen, thread and cotton;
Textile wastes;
Flax and linen scrap products;
Lohn operations.

Import:

Textile fibers and yarns of animal, vegetable and chemical origin; cotton, wool, flax, linen silk fabrics for the garment industry; notions and lace articles; knitwear and stockings for socialist trade; textile sacks, textile and plastic nets; technical cloth; materials for production specific to the textile sector, including dyes; interindustry exchanges of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products, Lohn processing belonging to its purpose of activity.

"Romsit"--
Bucharest

Ministry of
Light Industry

Export:
Metal consumer goods, enamelled dishes, tows, accessories, various metal products;
Housewares of glass, fine ceramics, porcelain;
Windows, mirrors, glass bricks.

Import:
Windows; accessories for light industry production.

Appendix 4:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

Name and Headquarters of
enterprise

Enterprise
subordination

Purpose of activity by groups of products, jobs

Exports:

"Prodexport"--
Bucharest

Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Industry

Animals (cattle, sheep, hogs, horses), poultry and live chicks for meat, pedigree and reproduction, as well as in-breeding strains;

Animal subproducts, meats, canned meats and meat preparations, poultry, technical fats;

Eggs and egg subproducts;

Fish and preparations from fish, crab, frogs and snails; Live and shot game;

Bee products from the state agricultural units' production and agricultural production cooperatives' units and acquisitions from individual producers through the bee-keeping associations;

Sugar and sugar products;

Tobacco, cigarettes;

Dairy and milk derivatives;

Edible and technical vegetable oils;

Biological material for the production of serum and vaccines for reproduction and zoological purposes.

Import:

Animals for butchering, meat, live and butchered poultry, eggs and fertile eggs, fish;

Animals, poultry and pedigree and breeding chickens as well as in-breeding strains;

"Prodexport"
Bucharest (cont)

Import (cont)

Sugar, molasses, edible oils;
Tobacco, filters for cigarettes and material for filters;
Dairy products and milk derivatives;
Other products from the agricultural food sector;
Biological material for production of serum and vaccines
for reproduction and zoological purposes.

"Fructexport"--
Bucharest

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

Export:

Fresh field and hothouse vegetables, fresh orchard fruits, fruits from gardens and forests, early potatoes, summer and fall potatoes, flowers, fresh and grown mushrooms, nuts, medicinal plants, aromatic seeds;
Fruits and vegetables preserved by freezing and dehydration, dried and salted mushrooms;
Canned vegetables, fruits and mushrooms, tomato paste and juice, pulps, juices from orchard and forest fruits, concentrated juices, jams.

"Vinexport"--
Bucharest

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

Export:

Natural and special wines, bulk and bottled, cornacs, vermouth, champagne, natural liquors from vine and fruits, wine distillates, liquors, beers, starch, glucose, alcohol, concentrated must and grapes.

"Romagrimex"--
Bucharest

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

Export:

International economic cooperation in the area of agriculture, zooindustry and food industry in Romania and abroad;
Establishment of joint production companies and commercialization in Romania and abroad within the purpose of its activity;
Equipment, installations and spare parts from the production of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Seeds and planting material;
Drugs and drug products for veterinary usage;
Organization of agricultural cross through mutual exchange of techniques, equipment, seeds and technical assistance;

General foreign supplier for the export of studies, designs, licenses, technical documentation, know-how, technical assistance and for carrying out projects for land improvement, irrigation, drainage, damming, regularization of water flow, conservation and improvement of the ground, water-well drilling for irrigation and for dams, the organization of agricultural units and preindustrialization and industrialization of agricultural products.

Import:

Fishing gear for industrial fishing:

Licenses, studies, designs, technical documentation, know-how, technical assistance for factories, complex installations and technological completion equipment and spare parts for land improvement jobs, irrigation, drainage, damming, regularizing water flows, land improvement, water-well drilling, dams, agricultural crops, preindustrialization and industrialization of agricultural products for domestic requirements and as general foreign supplier for the requirements of actions of cooperation:
Drugs and drug substances for veterinary usage and biostimulators.

Appendix 5:

Enterprise name and headquarters	Enterprise subordination
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"Geomin"--Bucharest Enterprise for Economic Cooperation With Abroad in the Area of the Mining and Geology Industry	Ministry of Mines, Petro- leum and Geo- logy
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Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology

Purpose of activity by main groups of products, jobs

Carrying out abroad geological prospecting and explorations for useful mineral substances;

Carrying out abroad research drilling and mine construction jobs, preparation plants and other construction-assembly jobs in the mining industry;

Carrying out technological research, designs, studies, expertise, providing engineering services and technical assistance in the geological and mining areas for solid useful mineral substances;

Participating in actions of cooperation with foreign partners for prospecting and exploiting solid useful mineral substances;

"Geomin"--Bucharest (cont)

Production activities abroad and in Romania through participation in actions of cooperation with foreign partners in the area of mining, copper, lead and zinc metallurgy;
The export of complex installations and equipment for mining exploitation, plants for preparing solid useful mineral substances and for processing mining products within the contracted actions of cooperation;
Carrying out abroad drilling for water wells;
Leasing operations within its purpose of activity;
Necessary imports for construction sites and mining and geological projects for solid useful mineral substances in construction abroad;
The export-import of nonferrous ore concentrates;
General foreign supplier for complex exports from its purpose of activity.

**"Rompetrol"--Bucharest Independent
Enterprises for economic General Direction
mic cooperation abroad torate for Oil
in the area of oil and gases--
and gases
Bucharest**

Carrying out abroad drilling and oil-wells, construction of oilfields, of installations and pipelines, the storage and distribution of oil and natural gas products and other construction-assembly jobs in the oil and gas extraction industry; carrying out technological research, designs, studies, expertise, providing engineering services and technical assistance in the area of oil and gas extraction;
Participating in actions of cooperation with foreign partners for hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation;
Participating in production activities through actions of cooperation with foreign partners in the area of oil and gas;
The transit of crude oil and gas on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
The exporting and importing of natural gases;
Necessary imports for construction sites and oil and geological projects for hydrocarbons from abroad;
General foreign supplier for complex exports from its purpose of activity.

Appendix 6:

Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials

Enterprise name and headquarters

"Technoforestexport"
Bucharest, with
agencies in Arad
and Radauti

Purpose of activity by main groups of products, jobs

Export:

Finished wood products (furniture, boats, articles for sports and musical instruments made of wood) and prefabricated houses;

Particleboard, fiberboard--standard and enriched--and plywood, panels, veneer, doors--windows;
Accessories for the wood and furniture industry.

Import:

Logs for veneer, veneers and special veneers, seaweed, wooden musical instruments, articles for sports and specific materials for the wood industry (lacquers, adhesives, resins, varnishes, paints, polishing paste) which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises; accessories for the wood and furniture industry.

"Exportleam"--Bucharest--with agency in Galati

Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials

Export:

Timber (resinous, beech, oak), parquet, wood packaging, various wooden products (wood for cellulose, charcoal from piles, pellets, posts), cellulose, paper and cardboard, garments from paper and cardboard.

Import:

Wood for cellulose, various kinds of cellulose, cardboard, chemicals specific to the cellulose and paper industry, special technical cardboard and paper, except for electro-technical cardboard and paper.

Export:

Cement, asbestos cement products, plaster, plaster stone, limestone;
Marble (blocks, plates, terrazzo and derivatives), basalt, granite;

Products from pits;

Sanitary articles of porcelain and enameled cast iron, sanitary fixtures, bathtubs;

Radiators, sandblasting pellets;

"Vitrocim"--Bucharest with agency in Constanta

Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials

"Vitrocim" (cont)

Export (cont)

Ceramic slabs and sandstone slabs;

Wallpapers;

Water-, sound- and heat-insulating materials;

Concrete, sandstone and cast iron tubins;

Concrete and reinforced concrete prefabs and other construction materials.

Import

Asbestos and asbestos products, fireproofing materials and equipment;

Asbestos cement tubes, concrete, cast iron and sanitary articles utilized in construction;

Cork and cork products;

Other materials specific for construction not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises.

"Vorexim" Bucharest

Ministry of Forestry Economy
and Construction
Materials

Export:

International economic cooperation in the area of silviculture, forest exploitation, industrialization of wood, cellulose, paper and construction materials;

Brick factories and for poles and concrete prefabs;

Machine tools for wood processing, accessories, parts and spare parts;

Machines, equipment and spare parts for silviculture, wood, cellulose, paper and construction materials industry from the production of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and

Construction Materials;

Establishment of joint production companies and commercialization within its purpose of activity in Romania and abroad; General foreign supplier for the exporting of licenses, research jobs, studies, supply, designs done through own forces or specialty institutes, complete technological lines, equipment, equipment parts, technical assistance, spare parts, services, and for actions of international economic cooperation contracted within its purpose of activity.

Import:

Factories, complex installations, technological completion equipment, individual machines and equipment, parts of completion equipment, documentation, designs, technical assistance and specific spare parts for silviculture, forestry exploitation, the wood, cellulose, paper and construction materials industry;

Tools, knives, devices and tools utilized in silviculture, forestry exploitation, the wood, cellulose, paper and construction materials industry, phosphorous bronze sieves, plastic sieves and mixed sieves;

Licenses, studies, technical documentation, designs, know-how, technical assistance for factories, complex installations, technological completion equipment and spare parts for the wood, cellulose, paper and construction materials industry, for the requirements of the domestic economy and as general foreign supplier for the requirements of actions of international economic cooperation.

Appendix 7:

Ministry of Electric Power

Enterprise name
and headquarters

Enterprise
subordination

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

"Romelectro"
Bucharest

Ministry of Electric Power

Export:

High-, medium- and low-voltage electrical lines, transformer stations and posts, poles and fittings for high-, medium- and low-voltage lines;

Carrying out construction and power assembly jobs abroad, thermoelectric and hydroelectric power centrals, dams, hydrotechnical constructions, high-, medium- and low-voltage power lines, transformer stations and posts;

Cooling towers, smokestacks;

Apparatuses, equipment and parts specific to the power sector for construction-assembly and operation;

Auxiliary installations for power centrals, including attached materials (circuits, steam, water, air and burnt gases);

The exporting and transit of electric power;

Licenses, studies, designs, engineering, technical assistance, expertise for the power sector;
General foreign supplier for construction-assembly jobs it carries out abroad.

Import:

Complex electric power installations and power equipment;
Technological and completion equipment, spare parts specific to the power sector which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;
Equipment, apparatuses and materials for doing construction and assembly jobs abroad;
Electric power.

Appendix 8:

Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications

Enterprise name and headquarters

"Contrainsimex"
Bucharest

Enterprise subordination

Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications

Purpose of activity by main groups of products, jobs, services

Export:

Studies, designs, documentation, licenses, technical assistance, services, providing of services, expertise and carrying out abroad construction-assembly jobs and installations in the area of transportation and telecommunications (roads, highways, superhighways, level crossings, tunnels, channels, ports, bridges, airports, railroads and telecommunications jobs);
Road apparatuses, box-pallets, spare parts, containers and other products produced in units of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;
General foreign supplier for the complex exports in its purpose of activity for construction-assembly jobs it does abroad.

Import:

Complex installations, equipment for investments on projects for the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, including licenses, documentation and technical assistance; machinery, installations and equipment specific to the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, railroads and

ships, equipment for traffic signals and safety, the maintenance and repair of means and equipment for transport and electrification of the railroads not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises, port-al and semi-port-al cranes, floating and railroad cranes; Ship repairs;

Garage equipment;

Machinery and equipment for mail and telecommunications which do not enter into the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises;

Spare parts for the maintenance and repair of rail, road and water transport means and mail and telecommunications installations, except for spare parts for domestically produced cars;

Pit coal cokes;

Equipment and materials necessary for doing construction-assembly jobs abroad.

Appendix 9:

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Enterprise name and headquarters

Enterprise subordination

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

"Agroexport" Bucharast

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Export:

Grains, oleaginous seeds, leguminous and technical plants, flour, proteinic flours; exclusive exchanges of grain and fodder.

Import:

Grains, oleaginous seeds, leguminous and technical plants, flour, proteinic flours; Exclusive exchanges of grain and fodder.

"Terra" Bucharast

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Export-import operations, compensation and financial operations, switch, other foreign trade operations;

"Terra" (cont)

Collaboration within the joint companies;
Services provided with payment in foreign currency for
public organizations and physical persons on the basis
of conventions concluded with them;
Sales of customs tickets.

"Romconsult"
Romanian Consulting
Institute
Bucharest

Ministry of
Foreign Trade
and International
Economic
Cooperation

Carrying out any kind of study and projects;
Supervising implementation of projects for any category
and type of job;
Technical assistance and management in production pro-
cesses and placing industrial and economic units into
operation for foreign beneficiaries or suppliers;
Assistance through expert consultants;
Compiling auction documentation and assistance in the
auctions organized by foreign and domestic beneficiaries;
Employing Romanian specialists abroad to carry out tech-
nical, scientific, teaching, health, legal, economic, cul-
tural, artistic, sports and other activities;
Training and specialization of cadres;
Various expert advice, research and laboratory experiments;
The export of patented and nonpatented procedures and tech-
niques in the technical and economic areas;
The import of apparatuses specific to consulting activity
and technical consulting assistance.

"Mineralimport-
export" Bucharest

Ministry of
Foreign Trade
and International
Economic
Cooperation

Export:

Carbon materials and their wastes, carbonic blocks;
Graphite electrodes, electrode paste;
Pyrite;
Salt, manganese ore, power coals, coal briquettes, diato-
mite, chalk, barium hydroxide, mica, talc and other non-
metal-bearing products.

Import:

Iron ore, manganese ore, coking coal, coke, anthracite,
rutile;
Refractory bricks and all varieties of refractory materials;
Electrocorundum, abrasive materials, calcium and aluminum
fluoride (word unknown);
Bauxite, calcinated alumina, potassium and fluorine salts,
pyrite;

"Mineralimportexport" (cont)

Import (Cont)

Cathodic and anodic carbon blocks;
Graphite, graphite electrodes, graphite products (except for brushes for electric motors), bituminous coal tar, crvolutite, putties and other mineral products needed by the metallurgical industry;
Caolin, mica.

"Petroleumexport"
Bucharest

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Export:

Petroleum products, aromatic hydrocarbons, mineral oils, petroleum coke.

Import:

Crude oil, bitumen, petroleum coke, mineral oils, special greases, additives, fluid ethyl and other petroleum industry products not included in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises.

Export:

Bicycles, motor bikes, motorcycles, parts and spare parts;
Technical watches;
Assembly organs and elements;
Bearings, ball and rollers for bearings, bushings, cylinders;
Studies, designs, services provided by engineering abroad for nuclear and special projects;
Equipment, apparatuses, technological installations, materials and special devices for nuclear and special projects;
Technical assistance, expertise, consulting for nuclear activities;

Laboratory apparatuses, medical and nuclear physics apparatuses;
Equipment and materials needed for film production;
Films and tapes other than those for cinematography, television and radio;
Optical-mechanical apparatuses (microscopes, optical slides);
Optical, thermal and laboratory glass;
Teaching apparatuses and materials;
Measuring and control apparatuses and instruments.

"Technoimportexport"
Bucharest

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Import:

Bicycles, motorcycles, motor bikes and parts for them;
Bearings, balls and rollers for bearing and bushings;
Completion imports for the exports of equipment, apparatuses, equipment and technological installations, special materials and devices for nuclear and special projects;
Technological and completion equipment, specific spare parts for units of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy;
Complex installations and equipment for research and applications of physics and nuclear technology;
Laboratory apparatuses, medical apparatuses and instruments and apparatuses for nuclear physics;
Precision-measuring instruments;
Geophysical apparatuses;
Optical, technical and laboratory glass;
Photographic apparatuses and materials, film of any type, equipment, installations and materials needed for film production and cinematographic and radio-television network;
Copying and duplication machines;
Typewriters;
Technical and electronic watches;
Medical and industrial X-ray apparatuses, including accessories and components for the manufacture of X-ray apparatuses;
Laboratory and industrial machines, apparatuses and instruments for optical-mechanical experiments;
Optical-mechanical and photogrammetrical apparatuses;
Typographic materials, equipment and installations;
Laboratory ovens and pumps;
Unprinted records and tapes;
Taped films and recording, other than those for cinematography and radio-television;
All categories of measuring and control apparatuses and instruments, including non-unified system apparatuses;
Apparatuses for defectoscopy and gas analysis;
Products, equipment, apparatuses and materials needed for scientific research units, including the rental of them;
Manufacturing lines, assembly organs and elements;
Protection equipment against noxious gases, dust and for diving;
Machines and equipment for optical lens production; vibration-recording, compensating machines and apparatuses.

"Romtrans" Bucharest
with agencies in
Bucharest, Episcopia
Bihar, Curtici, Ga-
lati, Iasi, Constan-
ta, Braila, Giurgiu,
Valea lui Mihal

Forwarding and international reforwarding of goods for exports and imports by train, road, air, mail and combined; Forwarding and containerized transport and activities connected with them;

Acquisitioning and organization of the transit of goods through the Socialist Republic of Romania, compiling of documentation, carrying out the operations and supervising the transit;

The transport, handling, storage and bonded warehousing, formation of forwarding by groups of export-import-transit goods, exhibits at international fairs and exhibitions in Romania and abroad as well as for goods belonging to consulates and embassies, cultural, sports, political and mass organizations and Romanian and foreign physical persons; Resupplying the train cars containing perishables with ice at the border points where their own ice factories operate as well as organizing resupply along the foreign route; Fulfilling customs formalities for import-export-transit goods, for goods belonging to institutions, cultural, sports, political and mass organizations, consulates and embassies at all the customs points on the border and in the country.

"Navlomar" Bucharest
with agencies in
Braila, Constanta,
Galati

Exclusive chartering of Romanian and foreign ships for sea and river transport in the account of foreign trade unit, except for what is carried out by the Administration of the Free Port of Sulina for its exports and imports; Exclusive chartering of sea and river tonnage for transport in the foreign account;

Sea and river transport with ships from its own administration in the Romanian and foreign account;

Agent for ships in foreign ports and Romanian sea and river ports (excluding the free port of Sulina);

Brokerage operations on Romanian and foreign account; Supply for ships, sales of goods and providing of services with payment in lei for Romanian ships and in foreign currency for foreign ships in Romanian sea and river ports (excluding the free port of Sulina);

Reeferment, handling, transit of goods through foreign ports on Romanian and foreign account.

"Ilexin"
Bucharest

Ministry of
Foreign Trade
and Interna-
tional Econo-
mic Cooperation

Export:

Domestic and household articles;
Articles of wood, metal, glass, alabaster, ceramics
and textiles for interior decor;
Tools for domestic and gardening use;
Small wooden, rubber and plastic articles, forged ar-
ticles or articles processed from metal or metal waste;
Remnants and articles from remnants and textile wastes,
articles for the newborn, working outfits;
Various woven and reed items;
Chemicals for household use, ultramarine, alum;
School, travel, camping, sports and beach articles;
Percussion and reed musical instruments;
Flour, mineral water, wheat and corn seeds, agroalimentary
products not listed in the purpose of activity of other
foreign trade enterprises;
Quarry and construction materials not included in the pur-
pose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises, meat;
Lohn processing and services for its own purpose of activity;
Books and objects of art;
Lohn printing, records and recorded tapes;
Postage stamps and other philatelic items;
The press and periodicals.

Import:

Books and objects of arts;
Records and recorded tapes;
Postage stamps and other philatelic items;
The press and periodicals.

Administration
of the free
port of
Sulina

Ministry of
Foreign Trade
and Interna-
tional Econo-
mic Cooperation

Handling, storage, sorting, preparation, packaging, manufac-
ture, processing marking, exhibiting, testing, buying-selling,
expertise and repair of ships, banking-financial operations
as well as other specific operations for ports and free zones;
Port services and international forwarding of goods, being
the agent for and supplying the Romanian and foreign ships
and equipment and other specific services;
Chartering for the transporting of goods it publicizes;
Cooperation in doing jobs and providing services for foreign
economic firms and organizations.

Carrying out and coordinating investment actions, advising on the establishment of joint companies as well as other forms of cooperation with foreign partners in the free port of Sulina.

"Mercur"
Bucharest

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Exchange of consumer goods from the fund of goods for the domestic market with organizations and firms abroad as well as the exchange of goods of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives with cooperative organizations and enterprises in other countries;

Homogenous exchange of commercial equipment and furnishings for the Ministry of Domestic Trade;

The importing of goods on consignment for supplying the stores with sales in hard currency;

The organization of sales of goods, car spare parts, cars and other long-use goods from domestic production, from import and from import on consignment in foreign currency; The export of food items, crafts, guides and other materials of tourist propaganda marketable in Romanian restaurants opened abroad, at congresses, gastronomic shows, exhibits and stands;

The import of consumer goods for socialist trade of food products, textiles, footwear, knitwear and readymade clothes; The import of detergents and insecticides for household use; The import of tires and bicycle tubes; The import of tools, wood processing, for home and household use;

Haberdashery metal imports, imports of buttons, costume jewelry, enamelled dishes, glassware, china, pottery, crystal, cutlery, regular watches, brackets and petromax lamps, ironmongery, hunting and sports arms, precious stones, heads, figurines, articles for Christmas trees;

The import of record players and spare parts, sports and beach articles, toys, school and office stationery, musical articles, articles for smokers, razor blades;

The import of amusement equipment with attached spare parts and products specific to sale in the restaurants in the network of domestic trade and tourism.

"Metalimport-export" Bucharest	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation	Export: Rolled steel and ferrous and nonferrous pipes of all sizes and qualities; Ferro-alloys, drawn bars, wire-haulage ropes, tubing, welding rods and other metallurgical products; Aluminum, lead, zinc, bronze and other nonferrous metals.	Import: Rolled steel and ferrous and nonferrous pipes, stainless steel pipes and pipes for all sizes of installations and all qualities; Cast iron, ferro-alloys, drawn bars, wire-haulage ropes, welding rods and other metallurgical products; Aluminum, lead, zinc, nickel, platinum, tin, copper, mercury, cobalt, cadmium, magnesium, metallic silicone, antimony and other nonferrous metals; Screens of ferrous and nonferrous metals, screens of phosphorous bronze; Other products of ferrous and nonferrous metals, including special ferro-alloys, steel for tools, powder from metallic carbides and metallic carbides, blades and bands for saws; The exchange of metallurgical products with socialist countries.
Appendix 10:	Enterprise name and headquarters	Ministry of Industrial Construction	
"Arcom"--Romanian Construction-Assembly Enterprise--Bucharest	Enterprise subordination Ministry of Industrial Construction	Purpose of activity by main groups of products, jobs, services Export: Industrial and civil construction-assembly jobs; General foreign contractor or specialized foreign contractor for industrial and civil construction-assembly jobs; Engineering, licenses, studies, designs, technologies, technical assistance, services in the area of industrial and civil construction-assembly jobs.	Imports and acquisitions needed by job sites abroad. Import:

Appendix 11:

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Enterprise name and headquarters	Enterprise subordination	Purpose of activity by specialized groups of services
Goods Control Office Bucharest, with a- gencies in Constan- ta and territorial control points	Chamber of Com- merce and Indus- try of the So- cialist Republic of Romania	Quality and quantity control of goods for export and import empowered by the foreign clients.
Publiccom--Foreign Trade Publicity Agency--Bucharest	Chamber of Com- merce and Indus- try of the So- cialist Republic of Romania	Carries out propaganda and advertising abroad for foreign trade enterprises; Publishes and disseminates abroad the materials for general economic propaganda and product advertising; Does advertising for foreign firms.
Fairs and Exhibi- tions Enterprise-- Bucharest	Chamber of Com- merce and Indus- try of the So- cialist Republic of Romania	Carries out the work to organize and set up national and international economic fairs and exhibitions in Romania and abroad.

Appendix 12:

Central Union of Artisans' Cooperatives

Enterprise name and headquarters	Enterprise subordination	Purpose of activity by main groups of products
Icecoop Bucharest	Central Union of Artisans' Coop- eratives	Export: Products from the artisan cooperative (furniture, wood articles, metal-chemical articles, folk garments, embroi- deries, basketwork, folk articles, folk and ceramic objects, clothing, knitwear, shoes, jackets, furs, leathergoods, in- cluding lohn operations Products from the consumer cooperative (folk articles, folk garments, basketwork, jackets, wood, metal and glass articles, including lohn operations); Oriental-type and folk (manual) carpets from all sectors of production, including lohn operations;

Icecoop (cont)

Export (cont)

Services in foreign currency within the commercial network of the artisans' cooperative;
Exchange of goods with similar enterprises and organizations and firms abroad.

Import:

Products needed by the artisans' cooperative (UCECOM) which are not listed in the purpose of activity of other foreign trade enterprises.

Appendix 13:

Council on Socialist Culture and Education

Export-import enterprise or board name and headquarters

Enterprise or board subordination

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

Romaniafilm -- export-import board, Bucharest

Romaniafilm Central-- Bucharest

Films and recorded tapes for cinematography

Export:

Films and recorded tapes for cinematography and artistic films for television.

Import:

Appendix 14:

Ministry of National Defense

Export-import board name and headquarters

Export-import board subordination

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

Rostehnica-- export-import board, Bucharest

Foreign trade Directorate

Special import-export

Appendix 15:

Export-import
board name
and headquarters

Export-import
board subord-
ination

Export-Import Board
Bucharest

Plan, Organization, Films and recorded tapes for television.
Development and
Control Directorate,
Bucharest

Export:

Films and recorded tapes for television.

Import:

Films and recorded tapes for television;
Exchanges of films for television.

Appendix 16:

Export-import
board name
and headquarters

Export-import
board subord-
ination

Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives

Purpose of activity by main groups of products

Eximcoop export-
import board,
Bucharest

Central for
Food Contract-
ing, Acquisi-
tion and
Production

Export:

Edible egg paste, egg powder and industrial egg waste;
Feathers and human hair;
Snails, frogs and frog legs;
Pigeons, rabbits;
Beeswax and honey;
Essential oil, pumpkin seeds.

8071

CSO: 2700

PREPARATIONS FOR 1980 WORLD HISTORY CONGRESS

Bucharest MAGAZIN ISTORIC in Romanian No 6, Jun 79 pp 18-20, 55

[Interview with Acad Stefan Pascu, chairman of the National Committee of Romanian Historians and chairman of the Historical Sciences Section of the Academy of the Romanian Socialist Republic, by Ioana Ursu: "Bucharest 1980: the 15th International Congress on Historical Sciences"; date and place not given]

[Text] An event of great import in the scientific world, the 15th International Congress on Historical Sciences (CISI), which will take place in our country's capital between 10-17 August 1980, will draw from now on the attention of not only Romanian and foreign historians but also history lovers. In order to inform the periodical's readers about the significance of the future scientific meeting,* we asked Acad Stefan Pascu, chairman of the National Committee of Romanian Historians and chairman of the Historical Sciences Section of the Academy of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to answer a few questions.

[Question] To begin with, please tell us about the main international congresses on historical sciences in the past.

[Answer] The initial International Congress on Historical Sciences met in a period when historical science was concerned with finding the most suitable methods of investigation for understanding the development of human society.

* As far back as in 1977, our periodical initiated the publication of the first information and articles devoted to the preparations for the congress in Bucharest in 1980, opening this series with the interview given to MAGAZIN ISTORIC by Prof Dr K. D. Erdmann, chairman of the International Committee on Historical Sciences (No 12, 1977). There followed the interviews given by Henri Michel, chairman of the International Committee for the History of World War II (CIHM), and Gen P. Jilin and Arthur Pank, CIHM vice chairmen, (No 10, 1978) and Prof Mack Thompson, executive director of the American Historical Association (No 4, 1979).

It took place in Paris in 1900. But, I believe, the chronological element was not decisive. What weighed more in the balance were the positivistic view's clashes with the historical materialistic view in full offensive.

The same reasons also led to the periodic scheduling of such international discussions between historians. Another three international congresses on history took place before the outbreak of World War I: one in Rome in 1903, another in Berlin after 5 years, and the third in London in 1913.

The Fifth International Congress on History, which held its proceedings in Brussels, took place 5 years after the end of World War I (1923). Another three congresses followed, recurring at 5-year intervals: 1928 in Oslo, 1933 in Warsaw and 1938 in Zurich.

World War II, with its succession of calamities, when countries and peoples were overrun by aggressive fascism, prevented the meeting of historians.

[Question] What new concerns did the period that followed the defeat of fascism bring to historians?

[Answer] In the contemporary world the scientific revolution means not only changes in the problems of the sciences, in the views and methods of research, but also, equally, the extraordinary proliferation of the studies, the research in all fields of the wide range of the sciences. History also goes into this comprehensive and complex gamut of the fields of investigation. Which in some matters is complicated even more by the interference in the science under the patronage of the muse Clio by "specialists" at variance with the old and ever topical dictum of writing history *sine ira et studio* (without hatred and bias). For all these reasons, the confrontation of ideas between the scholars who serve a field of research in different countries of the world is not only timely but also quite necessary. With the sincere desire of most of those who meet at such congresses to know more than they know, better than they know, new viewpoints, new openings meant to facilitate a more objective understanding of the unending evolution of human society, a true reconstitution of the historical tableau, in all its complexity, with the nuances that conflict or fit with one another.

[Question] How did these concerns manifest themselves in the great meetings between historians?

[Answer] The first postwar international meeting took place in Paris in 1950. The second in Rome in 1955. This 10th Congress of Historians was important not only in the subjects discussed but also, equally, for knowledge of the concerns of the different national schools of history. And not last of all for the confrontation between the two views and methods of research: the historical materialistic view, embraced by more and more historians not only in the socialist countries but also in the nonsocialist countries, and the idealistic view.

The international congresses on historical sciences then followed one another every 5 years. In 1960, the congress took place in Stockholm, one more complete than the preceding one in terms of subjects and of representation of the historical schools on the European continent and in the United States and of several historical schools on the Asiatic continent. In comparison with the other scientific meetings of historians, the meeting in Sweden's capital was also distinguished by the organization and reorganization of the councils and organizations affiliated with the International Committee on Historical Sciences. Many of them met a short while after the congress, in special colloquiums, with a smaller number of participants, all well-known specialists in the respective field.

What ensured the success of the following International Congress on Historical Sciences, meeting in Vienna in 1965, was the more complete, more logically arranged group of subjects, with major topics and with chronological ones, set in the four main historical ages (ancient, middle, modern and contemporary), with better organization of the activity of the commissions. The debates were marked by lively ideological confrontations, with the historical materialistic view gaining greater prestige, through the great number of adherents and through its superiority in comparison with the various idealistic views, some downright mystical.

[Question] Two congresses have met in our decade, is that not so?

[Answer] Yes, in 1970 and 1975. The congress in 1970 met in Moscow—for the first time in a socialist country. The range of subjects preserved, on the whole, the structure of the preceding congress, into the framework of which were put other problems of great significance referring to the genesis of peoples, the encounters between civilizations, the struggle for liberation of the nations, and the objective and subjective conditions for historical processes.* A more important place was given to contemporary history and thus the discussions were more lively, more absorbing.

The last International Congress on Historical Sciences took place in the summer of 1975 in San Francisco (United States). Evolution and revolution in history could be considered the central topic of the subjects discussed at this congress. The problems of the theory of history and the implications of historical science for the life of society occupied an important place. One easily understands the great interest in such problems and, at the same time, the lively discussions, sometimes too lively, between participants with different views about the world and society.

[Question] And now it is Bucharest's turn. For the first time, an event of the greatest importance for the historical sciences is taking place in our country.

[Answer] Indeed. The selection of Romania as host of the future congress, an event of such importance from a scientific viewpoint and of such scope

* MAGAZIN ISTORIC, No 9, 1970.

from a viewpoint of subjects and participation, represents, of course, a proof of recognition and a success. This selection was due to the prestige that our country possesses in the contemporary world, thanks to our party's and state's active and consistent policy of expanding the relations in all fields with all countries of the world, regardless of political regime, a policy embodied in the most eloquent way in the prestigious international activity of Chairman Nicolae Ceausescu.

According to the premises that are at our disposal, it appears that there will be wider participation from a geographical and political viewpoint, in the sense of the presence of the representatives of geographical zones absent from the other congresses: the African countries, the Asiatic countries, especially in the Far East, and the countries of Latin America. If the premises hold true, the Congress of History in Bucharest will have a worldwide character. The number of participants will be considerable, it seems.

[Question] In what stage are the preparations for the future scientific meeting in Bucharest?

[Answer] A scientific event of such scope and significance requires, of course, careful and competent preparation, both in scientific matters and in those of organization. The National Committee of Romanian Historians and the committee for organizing the congress are the two bodies that are responsible for all matters, in other words, for the success of the congress. They, of course, in close cooperation and general collaboration with the International Committee on Historical Sciences, which, for this purpose, held a meeting in Bucharest in August of last year.* On that occasion, the general reports and the speakers on the major topics, as well as on the methodological and chronological ones, were completed and finalized. In addition, the experts and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the sessions were established. The content and the scheduling of the three circulars, the method of bringing to the cognizance of those involved the conditions for participation, the holding of the proceedings, from opening to closing, were established. The three volumes—containing the reports and coreports—will be printed and put at the disposal of the participants at the time of their arrival, and a fourth volume will be made up of the discussions after the close of the proceedings of the congress.

In complete accord with the views of the above-mentioned bureau, the organizing committee and the National Committee of Historians have begun their concrete activity: the first circular has been sent,** in more than 4,000 copies, to all countries of the world (with thousands of responses having been received thus far); a permanent secretariat that seeks to solve the current problems in time has been set up; the national committees of the different affiliated commissions and bodies have been reactivated and reorganized; seven operational work staffs, in whose composition representatives of all

* MAGAZIN ISTORIC, No 10, 1978.

**MAGAZIN ISTORIC, No 5, 1979.

the institutions involved were included, have been organized; and the draft of the financial estimate has been prepared. A good start, not without some difficulties generated by objective and sometimes subjective causes. A start that will be brought to a good end in and through the activity, being faced with problems as matters develop and solving them. Ability and self-sacrifice, erudition and consciousness are the elements which are absolutely necessary and which we hope will increase even more in cadence with the rate of the activity.

[Question] What main topics will be discussed?

[Answer] The 15th congress will take place in four main sections: main topics, methodology, chronology and affiliated commissions. Whatever section may be analyzed, the conclusions easily stand out: their scientific importance and their significance for the contemporary world. For example: among the major topics, the following matter was put in the first spot: "Eastern Europe, an Area of Convergence of Civilizations," followed by "The Problem of Peace in History," "Women in Society" and "Federative and Pluralistic States." No less important and no less topical are the topics of the section on methodology. For example: "The Language of the Historian," "Problems and Methods in Oral History," "The Place and Role of History Education for Forming the Man of the 20th Century," "Demography, Epidemic, Ecology," and so on.

The activity that will be performed in the 18 commissions affiliated with the International Committee on Historical Sciences, among which we mention the International Commission on Slavic Studies, the International Commission on Onomastics, the ones devoted to World War II or comparative military history, historical demography, comparative ecclesiastical history, the history of cities or the history of law and assemblies of classes, and so on, will add substantially and prestigiously to the proceedings of the congress. The affiliated commissions comprise prestigious specialists in one field or another of the complex historical science, offering the possibility of more profound discussions and debates in the respective fields.

[Question] Please refer to the basic orientations according to which our historians are conducting themselves with a view to this important event.

[Answer] Historical research is not the only field of activity in which, in our years, important successes have been achieved. Naturally, it is a question of a complex of factors that either it is not possible to describe in this context or maybe it is not necessary since they are present in everything that we think and do, in all fields of human activity. However, it is not possible to omit the emphasis on the creative view in the different fields of research, including the field of history, that is, the historical and dialectical materialism that is the basis for depicting the past, the present and the future. The historians' view springing, in the main, from our party's scientific general view about life and society, a view that is being enriched from national and world historical experience and reality. This is a good occasion for also noting at this time with the greatest

satisfaction the fact that the party documents and the speeches of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have devoted, in the past 10-15 years, and are devoting special attention to the problems of history. History is always present. Never more than today has it demonstrated its role of *magistra vitae*. Is it coincidental that the party's program, the true Magna Charta of the Romanian people, begins by making a masterly synthesis of our multimillennial and glorious history? The true heir of the most advanced traditions of the Romanian people's struggle for social justice and national freedom, for progress, the Communist Party accords a special importance to knowing the true history of the people whom it is leading in the splendid construction work whose witnesses and participants we all are. The party's program opens with the wholly just specification that "over the millenniums, in accordance with the objective laws of historical development, social orders known on a world level succeeded one another on the present territory of Romania," and it emphasizes in particular the advanced stage of the civilization of the Dacians, its encounters with the great civilizations of antiquity and its multilateral ties with the Roman world. "Our people," it is specified in the above-mentioned document, "had to wage a fierce and endless struggle to preserve their being, to ensure their continuity on the territory in which they arose and developed."

The decision of the RCP Central Committee regarding the anniversary, in 1980, of 2,050 years since the formation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state, led by the great king and ancestor Burebista, is again proof of the role that the party gives to knowing our past, to honoring all who made their contribution to preserving the being of the people, to the triumph of their noble ideals of justice and freedom, of the permanence of these ideals. The party has spoken its piece in regard to an objective evaluation of all the great moments in the fighting and working history of the Romanians and the cohabiting nationalities, who, closely united, have built and are building everything that is valuable and enduring in the Romanian abode.

In this climate of work and seriousness, of appreciation and love, our historians have a duty of great scientific and patriotic responsibility—to study our past, to reveal its great treasure of wisdom and to make it known to the people and the world.

[Question] With what will our historians appear at the congress?

[Answer] The Romanian scientific participation is considerable, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The opening address of the congress, with a topic of undoubtable significance, "The Genesis of the Romance Peoples. The Origins and Continuity of the Romanian People in the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic Area," will be given by a Romanian historian (Acad St. Pascu), as well as the closing address, no less important, on "The Place of the Romanian People in World History" (V. Candea). The general report on the first major topic has also been entrusted to Romania (Acad E. Condurachi and Dr R. Theodorescu), together with the reports on three of the four topics on methodology: "The Language of the Historian" (A. Petric, I. Kovaci and E. Stanescu), "The Place

of History in Education" (St. Stefanescu) and "Demography, Epidemic, Ecology" (St. Pascu). Other reports and coreports on many topics in the chronological sections and the affiliated commissions are added to them. Many experts on different topics will be members of the Romanian delegation and, in addition, chairmen and vice chairmen of many sessions in all the sections.

The great scope of the Romanian presence at the congress is supplemented with a number of works that will be published on that occasion.

If we also add to the above the scientific session on "2,050 Years Since the Creation of the First Centralized and Independent Dacian State on the Territory of Romania," the exhibition organized by the Museum of History of the Romanian Socialist Republic on the topic of "Culture and Civilization in the History of the Romanian People," the exhibition of Romanian history books from the last 5 years, and the five scientific and tourist trips to historical monuments of the country, organized for members of the congress, we have outlined in the main what will be meant by the Romanian participation in and contribution to the growth of the prestige of the 15th International Congress on Historical Sciences in Bucharest in August 1980, to the growth of the prestige of the Romanian school of history and, by means of all these things, to the growth of the prestige of socialist Romania in the contemporary world.

12105

CSO: 2700

TWO PAPERS RAISE ISSUE OF BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

[Editorial Report] The 26 August 1979 issue of BORBA (Belgrade, page 7) reprints an article from the Yugoslav war veterans paper, 4 JUL, condemning the "Bulgarian war criminal, Ivan Kutsarov, who as head of the intelligence section of the 15th artillery regiment of the Bulgarian fascist army,... was responsible for the torture and deaths of over 30 prisoners of war including many partisans," near Prilep, Macedonia, in 1942-44. Although after the war he was sentenced to 14 years, the sentence was never carried out. "Thus it happened that many war criminals never paid for their crimes--among them Kutsarov and General Ivan Marinov" under whom he served. "These people whose actions sowed discord and hatred among nations, who, in serving fascist Germany and its criminal ideals, slaughtered and killed, are now respected citizens. General Marinov is a member of the Bulgarian Academy of Arts and Sciences" and has written his memoirs which speak about the 'non-existence of the Macedonian nation and the compassion and honorable intentions of the Bulgarian liberating fascist army' in Macedonia."

On the other hand, the 20 August 1979 issue of NOVA MAKEDONIJA (Skopje, page 3), in an article by its Sofia correspondent, Bosko Nacevski, reports on the trial of three war criminals recently by a military court in Pleven, Bulgaria. Nacevski states that the only Bulgarian paper to report on this trial was OTECHESTVEN FRONT and the details that were given were "very hazy and the explanations unsatisfactory, so that the younger readers will find themselves faced with unclear and unresolved dilemmas, being unable to obtain a clear picture of the actions of these members of the regular Bulgarian monarcho-fascist army and its presence in Macedonia."

The three were convicted of "brutal murders during the time of the 'liberation' of Macedonia." Their commander was Dimitur Kutsarov, who was caught in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria in 1960, sentenced to death and executed the following year. Another member of the group, Atanas Dimitrov, died before he was apprehended. Those sentenced at this trial were Iliya Kolarov of Varna to 18 years, Rayko Raykov of Shumen to 19 years and Ivan Uzunov of Sofia to 15 years. Nacevski adds: "The hunt for war criminals in Bulgaria is not over. Because, as OTECHESTVEN FRONT has written, there is no obsolescence date on the crimes of those from the ranks of the fascist army."

YUGOSLAVIA

POLEMICS AIRED OVER PUBLICATION OF CROATIAN GRAMMAR

[Editorial Report] Polemics have developed in VJESNIK (Zagreb) over the book entitled "Prirucna gramatika hrvatskog knjizevnog jezika" ("Reference Grammar of the Croatian Literary Language") written by a group of authors. In May 1979, the book was banned from use in schools as a textbook by Stipe Suvar, Republic Secretary for Education, Culture and Physical Education. In an interview in VJESNIK of 21 July 1979 on page 19 Suvar gives the explanation for his decision: "Neither from the title nor from the text of the 'Reference Grammar' is it evident that the Croatian literary language is a standard form of the national language of the Serbs and the Croats, which is called Croatian or Serbian language. An uninformed reader cannot find out from the text of this grammar what the Croatian language is and whether it is the Croatian or Serbian language." The group of authors of the "Reference Grammar" tried to justify themselves in VJESNIK of 26 June 1979 on page 13 by saying that they received the assignment to write a grammar of the Croatian literary language which was defined in the Constitution better than they could have done it even in a more detailed explanation. They quote the following paragraph from the Constitution in which there is a definition of the Croatian language: "The Socialist Republic of Croatia uses publicly the Croatian literary language--standard form of the national language of Croats and Serbs in Croatia, whose name is Croatian or Serbian." In the VJESNIK interview of 21 July, Suvar also criticizes the VJESNIK critic Josip Pavisic for having written an article with a positive criticism of the book. The polemics continue in several other July and August issues of VJESNIK in the letters to the editor by Suvar, Pavisic, the authors of the 'Reference Grammar' and the readers.

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NUMBERS EXPELLED FROM PARTY SAID TO BE DECLINING IN KOSOVO

Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 8 Sep 79 p 9

[Excerpts] We are witnessing an abrupt increase in the Kosovo party organization. Basic LC organizations are making an effort to increase their ranks and at the same time to strengthen them ideologically and politically by taking further action to fulfill the duties facing them. But in strengthening ideological and political unity and action there is also another dimension, that is, to follow the work of every communist while being able in concrete cases to differentiate ideologically and politically vis-a-vis those who are passive or who have different goals and are not in agreement with the line of the LC.

Last year 139 LC members were expelled from the party ranks; this is much less than in 1977, but this does not show the action of communists in carrying out assigned duties. In contrast to subjective weaknesses on the part of a number of communists, such as cases of losses in the economy, irresponsibility on the job, various misuses [of funds, materials], one must stress the need to develop a more consistent struggle against members who have been responsible for these weaknesses. Thus, one must say that in many cases ideological-political differentiation has been lacking.

Another fact is that among those expelled there are more direct production workers (47) and private farmers (39), showing that it is easier to take ideological-political measures toward these social categories than toward some others. The number of members who voluntarily leave the LC is declining from year to year; last year they numbered 14, in 1977, 29, and in the first 3 months of this year only 2.

Occasionally warnings and final warnings are applied to many LC members who have taken the first steps on the wrong road in order to signal them to correct their behaviour. When stricter measures [expulsion] are taken, it shows that in most cases the party organizations have been relatively passive in their work and have tolerated the deviation of LC members from the party road to the degree that they must be removed from the ranks of the LC.

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

LC EXPULSIONS IN VOJVODINA--The LC basic organization in the "Stanisic" work organization in Stanisic [Vojvodina] which is part of the "Sombor" agricultural combine, recently expelled four of its members from the LC for stealing social property. One of those expelled was a member of the highest party organs in the opstina and province. The expulsion followed an investigation by SUP (Secretariat for Internal Affairs) of this work organization. The value of stolen spare parts (for agricultural machinery) amounted to 230,000 dinars. Could not these machinations by individual workers have been eliminated earlier=? Was it necessary that the security organs should be the first to intervene in a work organization with 370 employees, including 150 communists? Did not the self-management organs know about this, or the control organs, or the social-political organization in the enterprise? The workers, it seems, were not able to achieve their right to self-management control, either through the organs of administration or those of workers control. [Excerpt] [Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 79 p 5]

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